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PRAGUE TV INTERVIEWS WPC'S ROMESH CHANDRA

LD272144 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Interview with Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman by an unidentified correspondent in Prague--recorded, date not given; question and answer in English with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade chairman, what sort of results have been produced by the Prague session of the WPC?

[Answer] I think there have been very, very important results, especially with regard to the consolidation and further qualitative improvement of our peace movement. It has been gratifying to find out that new forces have emerged within our movement which have good prospects for the future. We are especially concerned with the issue of disarmament and the new world-wide activity calling for the halting to the further arms buildup, and this was also the main content of our discussions. We also talked about questions concerning European security, about how the conclusions of the Helsinki conference are being fulfilled and about the efforts to ease tensions. We dealt very profoundly and responsibly with the most burning questions of the present. In the first place there is the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, which still continues, for China continues to occupy a portion of the Vietnamese territory. Furthermore, there is the Middle East question where what we now see, in fact, is a military alliance with the United States. We also discussed new secret negotiations in southern Africa.

The dangers arising from all these problems require the creation of a new, broadly based movement which would unite all peace-loving forces in the world, nations and their government. At this session the main emphasis was placed on cooperation with the United Nations and its commissions. The program of our session was fulfilled and we are glad to have been able to hold our session in Prague itself where peace-loving people live.

BRIEFS

CEMA PROTOCOL SIGNED--The eighth session of the working group on perfecting material-technical supplies closed with the signing of a protocol on 19 April 1979 in Sofia. The working group is actually an organ of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the sector of material-technical supplies. The session was attended by deputy heads of central organs dealing with material technical supplies from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, The Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The session discussed a wide range of questions concerning an increase in the effectiveness of cooperation in the sector of perfecting material-technical supplies. Particular attention was paid to the questions of building automated systems of management in material-technical supplies. The session was held in a constructive spirit and in a creative and friendly atmosphere. Yordan Mladenov, minister of supplies and state reserves, received the participants in the eighth session of the working group on perfecting material-technical supplies, attached to the CEMA committee on cooperation in the sector of material-technical supplies. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Apr 79 AU]

BULGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

AU011813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Petur Vutov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, spoke at the concluding plenary meeting of the UN Disarmament Committee spring session in Geneva. He stressed that the proposals of the socialist countries to begin negotiations on stopping the production of nuclear weapons of any kind and gradual reduction of their stock until their final liquidation occupied a special place at the committee session's debates.

As far as banning chemical weapons is concerned, the Bulgarian delegation attributes first-rate importance to the bilateral negotiations between the USSR and the United States, with the view of preparing a mutual initiative which is to be submitted to the UN Disarmament Committee, Petur Vutov said.

ATA REPORTS, SCORES NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING MEETING IN FLORIDA

AU251300 Tirana ATA in English 1155 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 25 (ATA)--The two-day meeting of the ministers of nuclear planning of the NATO member countries opened in the U.S. air base Homestead of Florida. The main questions to be discussed at the meeting are the implementation of the decision taken last May by the NATO Council, which compelled the members of this aggressive bloc to increase by 3 percent their contribution to the NATO, as well as the further modernization of the forces of this aggressive bloc. In this context the U.S. imperialists will demand from their partners to equip the NATO forces with "Pershing 2" and "Cruise" missiles.

With regard to the present meeting of the NATO, the observers point out that the U.S. imperialists will exert pressure on their NATO partners to increase still more the expenditure to strengthen this aggressive bloc. In their efforts to strengthen the NATO, the U.S. imperialists are also attaching special importance to the increase of their military presence in Europe. For this they have increased the network of their military bases on this continent as well as the number of their troops, which amounts to nearly 300,000 people. Besides this, they aim to dispatch this year 8000 other troops in Europe.

In rivalry with the U.S. imperialists, Soviet social imperialism is making feverish attempts to strengthen the aggressive Warsaw treaty. The two superpowers and the aggressive military blocs manipulated by them are engaged in a feverish race of armaments and war preparations which constitutes a serious danger to the peoples of Europe and of the whole world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

May Day Parades

AU011025 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 1 May 79 AU

["Manifestation of Steel-like Unity of the Albanian People Around the PLA; Comrade Enver Hoxha and Other Party and State Leaders Attend May Day Manifestation"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA)--Today, the entire Albanian people celebrate the day of the international solidarity of the workers with magnificence, in the atmosphere of the revolutionary mobilisation to carry into effect the decisions of the 7th congress of the party and to see in the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and of the triumph of the people's revolution with the greatest possible successes. Our working class and all the working masses proudly meet this festival for the victories they have achieved under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head and determined to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the plan of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Particularly these days, after the earthquake of April 15 which heavily hit some northern districts of the country the heroism of our people to overcome every difficulty and hostile blockade, the steel-like party-people unity, the powerful socialist solidarity are ever more forcefully being manifested. The struggle for the liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the plan of the current year constitute one and indivisible front where fresh victories are being achieved from day to day.

The May Day traditional manifestations of the people were held in various districts of the country today in this atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm and mobilisation.

A grand manifestation took place in the Deshmoret E Kombit Boulevard in Tirana.

Those present welcomed with ardent applause and acclamations the appearance in the tribune of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Enver Hoxha, the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albania Haxhi Lleshi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania Mehmet Shehu and the other party and state leaders.

Likewise, friends and foreign delegations which have come to Albania to attend May Day celebrations mounted the tribune.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the P.S.R. of Albania.

After the execution of the national anthem, the floor was taken by Lenka Cuko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the PLA, who greeted the working people in the name of the Central Committee of the PLA, the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania.

A group of Young Pioneers mounted the tribune and presented the party and state leaders with baskets of flowers.

Then the march past of the working people of the capital began, headed by our national flag, the flag of the battles of the war and work, the flag of victories.

There march past veterans of the anti-fascist national liberation war, heroes of socialist labour, advanced workers, Young Pioneers. The boundless love for the Party of Labour of Albania, the architect of all the victories of our people, and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the Albanian party and people, stem from the bottom of their hearts. In the forefront one can read the slogans written in capital letters: "Glory to the PLA", "Long live Comrade Enver Hoxha", and the manifestants cheer with one powerful voice "Party-Enver, we are always ready". The militant readiness and strength of our people have been tested in the years of the anti-fascist national liberation war, in the years of the work for the construction of socialism, in the fierce principled and consistent struggle against imperialism, socialimperialism and modern revisionism of all hues. The party is in the lead. It is the organizer, inspirer and leader of all the victories of our people. The workers raise aloft the portrait of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Various slogans greet the Central Committee of the PLA, our People's Socialist Republic, the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, our heroic working class. Among the lines of the manifestants one reads and sees the slogans "Long live Mayday", "Glory to Marxism-Leninism", and the portraits of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and of our party and state leaders. The pride, strength, guarantee and determination to courageously advance onward on the road of socialism self-reliantly is felt in every step of the manifestants.

Socialist Albania in the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, is stronger than ever. She has become an unconquerable fortress. Today, she is a country with modern industry and advanced agriculture, a country with a developed education, culture and science, with a steel-like defence and a high prestige on the international arena. She is the first country in the world without taxes, the country which does not know crises, inflation, unemployment and price rises, a country with a free medical service and completely electrified. Huge placards reflect the successes achieved in all the fields of life, the big projects such as the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, the "Light of the Party" hydropower station, the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine, deep oil processing plant, etc. One reads the slogans: "The party-people unity--the key of all the victories", "The leadership of the party--guarantee for the complete construction of socialist society". One of the slogans of the manifestants greets the Democratic Front of Albania, the fifth congress of which will be held soon.

The march past continues amidst the indescribable revolutionary enthusiasm. The workers carry in their hands the slogans: "Break through the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade", "Albania will march forward and build socialism self-reliantly she will never stretch her begging hand to anybody". The figurative means reflect the achievements of the Albanian workers and specialists in their work for the implementation of the decisions of the 7th congress of the party and the tasks of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the victories in the field of agriculture and others.

The Albanian people once more manifest in this May Day their determination to defend the socialist victories. Those present greet the members of the voluntary self-defence units, which hold the slogans: "The defence of the homeland--duty above all duties" and "The entire solidier people defend the homeland".

The Party of Labour of Albania holds aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism in the principled struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet and Chinese Socialimperialism, against modern revisionism and in support of the liberation struggle of the peoples. The manifestants maintain in their hands the slogans: "Workers of all countries, unite", and "Long live proletarian internationalism". Numerous streamers and figurative means bring to the fore the fundamental ideas of the book of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Imperialism and the Revolution" this work of great theoretical and practical importance, powerful weapon for the ideological and political education of the communists and the working masses.

In this May Day manifestation, the Albanian working people once more express their ardent approval and legitimate pride for the consistent, principled revolutionary and internationalist policy and stand of the Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, in the struggle for the great cause of the revolution, socialism and the freedom of the peoples, the defence of the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The slogans the manifestants hold in their hands, greet the struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist and revisionist world. They also raise aloft the slogans: "Glory to the ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin", "Long live the Marxist-Leninist communist movement everywhere in the world", "Long live the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America". Other slogans greet the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence, the armed and revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia for their national and social liberation, the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania, who are fighting against neocolonialism and racism for their national and social liberation. Other streamers read: "Defence of Marxism-Leninism-great task for all the genuine revolutionaries", "Policy of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and Chinese social imperialism is an aggressive, warmongering policy, danger for the freedom and independence of the peoples", "The theory of the 'three worlds' sabotages the revolutionary struggle of the peoples", "The NATO and Warsaw Treaty, Comecon and Common Market are instruments of the expansionist policy of the superpowers shock force against the revolution and socialism, freedom and independence of the peoples".

By decision of the CC of the PLA, the centenary of the birth of J.V. Stalin, great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary and thinker, loyal fellow and disciple of V.I. Lenin, outstanding leader of the world proletariat, respected friend of the Albanian people, will be celebrated with grandeur in Albania this year. The manifestants carry the slogan "J.V. Stalin's work is immortal". A group of manifestants carry the slogan "We hail the friends and wellwishers of Albania throughout the world". The manifestants express the firm determination of the Albanian people to march courageously on the road being far-sightedly guided by the PLA.

Then thousands of students and teachers of Tirana University, sportsmen, the school youth march past. The enthusiasm increases still more when the Young Pioneers and little children march past with diversified flowers in their hands. One sees in the midst of them a huge portrait of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The little children dance and acclaim in front of the tribune. Comrade Enver Hoxha greets and smiles to them. For whole minutes, the Pioneers and little children express their boundless joy and love for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha who take so much care of their life.

The parade closes with the Internationale. It was a clear expression of the steel-like unity of the people round the party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, of the firm determination to carry into effect the decisions of the 7th congress of the party.

Lenka Cuko Address

AU011153 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0805 GMT 1 May 79 AU

[Speech delivered at Tirana May Day rally by Lenka Cuko, party Central Committee Politburo candidate member]

[Text] Workers of Tirana and of all Albania and dear friends: On behalf of the Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, I wish you a happy May Day, the international day of solidarity of workers, the significant holiday of the workers of the whole world. [applause]

This year our working class, the cooperative peasantry and all the Albanian people are celebrating May Day with firmer ranks than ever around the party and with a great creative mobilization to implement the historic decisions of the seventh party congress in order to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan in all fields and to approach the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front with new successes.

With the party in the forefront headed by our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, (interrupted by applause and shouts of "Enver Hoxha") and by applying the great revolutionary principle of self reliance, the Albanian people are successfully withstanding the stringent imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade and victoriously marching forward. Our organized and planned economy is ever increasingly being strengthened. The socialist culture is unceasingly being developed. The country's defense is being reinforced and the life of the people is becoming much better.

The 15 April earthquake caused us great damage. However, following the party's call, all the working class, all the workers of our country, arose and with a high spirit of socialist patriotism are working to eliminate as quickly as possible the consequences of this natural disaster. [applause] This is a brilliant manifestation of the steel-like unity and popular solidarity which have been forged by the party and which give us strength to emerge victorious under any situation.

Socialist Albania is firmly marching on the correct Marxist-Leninist path without flinching in the face of any tide or storm. Socialist Albania is now stronger than ever and with many friends and well-wishers in the world and with a constantly growing international authority and prestige.

While the imperialist-revisionist (?bloo) is increasingly sinking into a serious crisis, the revolutionary and liberation movement of the peoples is growing and strengthening.

On this significant day we once again express our strong support for the struggle of the working class and the peoples of the world (?who) have risen against the oppressive, enslaving and exploitative policy of imperialism, social imperialism and reaction and for freedom, democracy, independence and socialism. [applause]

We forward revolutionary greetings to the true Marxist-Leninists of the whole world and wish them success in the struggle they wage for the triumph of the great cause of the proletariat and for victory over the revisionists and opportunists of all shades. [applause]

Dear comrades, armed with the party's Marxist-Leninist line, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, let us work and struggle like revolutionaries so as to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the plan to constantly strengthen the people's regime, to educate and temper the new man and to reinforce the country's defense so that new Albania may remain always Red and invincible and may always march forward on the illuminated road of socialism and communism. [applause and shouts of "Enver Hoxha"]

Long live our glorious workers party and the beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha! Long live our heroic working class! Long live May Day! Long live proletarian internationalism! Glory to Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU011517 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[ATA report: "Reception at the Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile received yesterday Wen Ning, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with his imminent presentation of credentials.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS NEW CENSUS FIGURES

AU302200 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A general census was successfully carried out in our country from 7-16 January 1979. According to a preliminary count elaborated by the Statistics Directorate attached to the State Planning Commission, it emerges that as of 7 January 1979 the population in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania had reached 2,594,600 persons. In the past 10 years the natural average growth of the population was 23.2 persons for every 1,000 inhabitants. During the 34 years of the people's regime the population of our country has increased by about 2.5 times.

BRIEFS

ARTISTS' UNION PLENUM--The union of Albanian Writers and Artists held a plenum on 16-17 April to discuss problems concerning the development of stage music. The plenum was also attended by Xhelil Gjoni, secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee; Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Anastas Kondo and others. The plenum was opened by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists. A report entitled "Let Us Further Deepen the Popular Spirit of Our State Music," was delivered by Fehim Ibrahim, secretary of the union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU]

RAMIZ ALIA ACTIVITIES--In the context of the study of Enver Hoxha's work "Imperialism and the Revolution," the Elbasan District Party Committee today organized a meeting which was attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who discussed this work. The meeting was attended by secretaries of party bureaus and basic organizations, communists and cadres from enterprises, cooperatives and various institutions, servicemen and others. Piro Kondi, first secretary of Elbasan District Party Committee, also attended. Ramiz Alia spoke about the echo of Hoxha's work "Imperialism and the Revolution" in the world and stressed particularly the importance of its conclusions on the features of imperialism and the need for the proletariat to struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet and Chinese social imperialism, on the major issues of revolutionary strategy and tactics, on the causes of modern revisionism in all its variants: Soviet, Yugoslav, Eurocommunist and Chinese--the latter based on Mao Zedong's Thought--as well as on the essential need for a persistent anti-revisionist struggle to secure the victory of the revolution. Ramiz Alia went on to point out that the study of "Imperialism and the Revolution" will serve to raise the party's entire propaganda effort to a higher level, to better link theory and practice and to raise revolutionary watchfulness everywhere and particularly on the ideological front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

Mishev Speech

AU011552 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpt from greeting message to the working people of Bulgaria on the occasion of May Day from the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Central Council and by the Komsomol Central Committee read by Misho Mishev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Central Council and the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee issued a greeting message to the working people in our country on the occasion of May Day. This message was read by Misho Mishev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council. The full text of the greetings message was broadcast today at 1830 local time [1530 GMT] on the Khorizont and Khristo Botev programs. We now invite you to hear part of this message:

[Begin Mishev recording] Comrades, dear compatriots, tomorrow is May Day, the militant holiday of labor and of international workers solidarity. This year the celebration of May Day in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is taking place under circumstances of lofty political and labor upsurge in implementing the decisions adopted by the 11th party congress and the decisions of the national party conference.

May Day is a glorious day for all creative workers, who are the producers of material and spiritual goods in our country. It is a day of glory for all those who are devoted to free and creative labor, which represents the essential meaning of their lives. Labor in our country represents a lofty moral criterion. It is a measuring stick for political maturity, for morality, patriotism and [word indistinct].

Frontranking workers and heroes of labor in our country are surrounded by nationwide respect and gratitude. They will justifiably march in front of the May Day demonstrations and parades throughout our country.

As a result of the expanded nationwide labor competition, the great and complicated tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be rapidly achieved. Throughout the country the workers collectives are working with eagerness, they are contributing to the implementation of the pledge to produce goods worth 1.1 billion leva. They are working for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks laid down by the plans for the last 2 years of the 5-year plan period.

Hundreds of enterprises, thousands of brigades and (?working teams) are reporting this week about the overfulfillment of their plans. They are justifiably proud of their successes and we are proud of our successes and achievements. In these achievements we see a brilliant expression of the creative energies and free will of our people, liberated from the chains of capitalism. In these achievements we see the unity and power of our people. In these achievements we also see a manifestation of the international strength of socialism, which has taken destiny into its own hands. Our Bulgarian people are aware of the fact that their present and future, their prosperity and happiness entirely depend upon their own labor. This is why all Bulgarian people, the workers class and the working people, unanimously approve the tenets contained in the brilliant, realistic, solidly founded and constructive speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the National Assembly on the foreign and domestic policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I would like (?once more) [words indistinct] in particular to greet you most sincerely [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Cuba's Del Valle in Attendance

AU011920 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia BTA in English at 1850 GMT on 1 May carries a report on the May Day celebration held in Sofia. Mentioning that Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian leaders attended the May Day parade on the 9 September Square, the report adds that "guests at the stands were Mr Sergio Del Valle Jimenez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Minister of Internal Affairs of Cuba, as well as the TU delegations who arrived in the Bulgarian capital from all over the world (?on this) occasion."

SOFIA REPORTS APPROVAL SOUGHT FOR 'SECRET' CIA OPERATIONS

AU012003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 May 79 AU

[Text] The U.S. administration has prepared a draft proposal allowing the CIA to organize small and secret operations without the President's personal approval. A Senate Intelligence Committee spokesman said in Washington today that the administration's proposal was submitted on 20 April to this committee for deliberations.

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU011846 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Unattributed Comment: "Cooperation Is the Way of Developing Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations and Good Neighborliness]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of establishing the LCY and the youth, trade union and women's revolutionary movements in Yugoslavia was marked recently in the SFRY. On this occasion, as already announced, a festive meeting of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade. Josip Broz Tito, LCY chairman, read a resume of his report "60 Years of LCY Revolutionary Struggles." The Yugoslav central press published the full text of the report, in which Josip Broz Tito also reviews problems of SFRY international policy and dwells on the present international situation.

Dwelling on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations the LCY chairman maintains that some aspects of Bulgarian policy evoked concern recently about the future of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. The assertion that the steps by Bulgaria are actually directed at deepening the differences in the positions and sharpening the relations with Yugoslavia, and that the People's Republic of Bulgaria questions the achievements of the Yugoslav revolution and the constitutional foundations of the Yugoslav federation does not correspond with the factual situation and the objective truth. Josip Broz Tito says further on: "I would like to take this opportunity to stress that we have never had and have no territorial claims toward any of our neighbors. I would also like to remind you that at the Helsinki conference I declared that Yugoslavia respects the principle of nonviolability of borders, and considers this principle as equally binding not only on it but also on its neighbors and all other countries."

Experience has shown that there are no problems which cannot be solved when the two sides show good will. Therefore we are still hoping that the problems of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations can be solved on a principled and constructive basis. [paragraph continues]

As always up to now, we proceed from the principle that the developing of cooperation in all areas is the way that leads toward solving the problems and toward strengthening the confidence and good-neighborliness between our countries.

SOFIA CITES UK DAILY ON ZHIVKOV'S CALL FOR MEETING WITH TITO

LD012238 Sofia in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2130 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] In an important policy speech to the Bulgarian National Assembly, the president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, vigorously rejected the attacks of Yugoslavia against the foreign policies of his country and proposed a personal meeting with Marshal Tito for easing the existing tensions in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, the influential FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper writes in London today. Attention is drawn to the opinion that certain quarters in Yugoslavia, who seek confrontation and interference in the domestic affairs of Bulgaria, bear the whole blame for the exacerbation of tensions between the two countries. Bulgaria recognizes the existence of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in Yugoslavia, but strongly denies the Yugoslav claims about the presence of a so-called Macedonian minority in the Pirin region of Bulgaria, the FINANCIAL TIMES says.

ECONOMIC TRADE CONTACTS WITH FRG REPORTED

AU302255 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA)--Bulgarian business circles maintain that good prospects exist for the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and West Germany, despite certain difficulties in bilateral trade in the last few years. A number of possibilities exist for the expansion of trade, as well as so far unused modern forms for the enrichment and diversification of trade. A necessary condition for the realization of these possibilities, however, is the increase of the Bulgarian export and the improvement of its structure.

The active trade contacts, which started in the sixties are permanently expanding and being diversified. In 1978 bilateral trade reached 420 million dollars. West Germany tops Bulgaria's foreign trade list with the developed capitalist states. The FRG accounts for 3 percent of Bulgaria's overall trade and for 25 percent of Bulgaria's trade with the developed capitalist countries.

In the last two years the two countries concentrated their attention on the further expansion of bilateral economic contacts. They contributed to the development of the economic, industrial and technological cooperation.

Bulgaria's economy offers now a number of possibilities for the improvement of the structure of bilateral trade, for activation of the industrial joint production and introduction of new forms for economic contacts.

The proportion of agricultural production in the Bulgarian export in the last 10 years has dropped from 50-60 percent to 35 percent in 1978. In the same year the proportion of raw and other materials in the Bulgarian export list reached 37 percent. The Bulgarian specialists maintain that these positive trends will be kept in the future.

Bulgaria imports from the FRG chiefly machines, installations, complete plants, industrially-destined raw materials.

Industrial joint production seems to be particularly promising. The 18 signed agreements on industrial joint production in metallurgy, engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, and chemistry are being successfully implemented. Bilateral trade in this sphere accounts for 9.6 percent of the general exports.

The two countries attach ever greater importance to bilateral marketing in third countries. This cooperation is successfully combined with their agreements on joint handling of the goods influx from Western Europe to the Near and the Middle East.

Tourist exchange is also very important. Last year the number of West German tourists in Bulgaria reached 100,000. The number of Bulgarians visiting West Germany have been also permanently increasing in recent years.

TODOROV RECEIVES ARCHITECTURE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AU302250 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A meeting between Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Committee on Architecture and Urbanization was held in Sofia today. The meeting was also attended by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on Territorial Organization and Conurbation systems.

Petur Staynov, chairman of the Committee on Architecture and Urbanization, read a report on the activities and basic tasks of the committee in implementing party decisions in connection with improving the territorial organization and conurbation systems as well as in connection with the further development of our architecture.

In his address Comrade Stanko Todorov dwelt on the necessity of perfecting the planning and designing work, with particular attention to be devoted to the reduction of costs for materials.

BCP ADDRESSES GREETINGS TO ITALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For a Milan L'UNITA text of greetings by the BCP to the 15th Italian Communist Party Congress, see the 2 May Supplement to the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOROCCO--The government delegation led by Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgarian-Moroccan Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, returned from Morocco on 25 April. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU]

DYULGEROV'S ACTIVITIES--On 25 April Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Secretary, received (Luis Provan Camallo), rector of the Higher Party School at the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. Questions related to the cooperation between the two fraternal parties were discussed at the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting was also attended by Gancho Ganev, rector of the BCP Central Committee Academy of Social Science and Social Management, and (Armando Suarez), adviser at the Cuban Embassy in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

May Day Activities

LD011244 [Editorial Report LD] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 0700 GMT on 1 May begins its live relay of May Day activities from the Letna Plateau in Prague. A reporter says that Gustav Husak, first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and Antonin Kapek, chief secretary of the Prague municipal party committee, are on hand for the start of the city's May Day celebration.

Following the playing of the national anthem, Kapek inaugurates the day's activities by welcoming participants and introducing Husak.

At 0703 GMT Husak begins his address. He extends May Day greetings to all citizens and foreign visitors. Husak's 16-minute speech is followed by the playing of the Internationale, after which the march-past of the working people of Prague begins. Reporters describe the groups participating in the march, occasionally interviewing participants.

At 0750 GMT the station carries a live report from Moscow on the Red Square parade. A reporter notes at one point in his description: "This year for the first time--or, rather, after many years--soldiers of the Moscow garrison again took part in the rally. They were led to Red Square by a big, joint military band."

At 0759 GMT the station resumes its coverage of the Prague parade describing the floats, delegations, institutions, brigades and others participating in it.

During the course of its reportage the station carries May Day activity reports from a number of municipalities in Czechoslovakia as well as from Sofia, Budapest, Havana, Warsaw and Berlin.

At 1015 GMT Husak is poorly heard making a short, impromptu speech in which he thanks participants in the May Day celebration in Prague and other cities in the country and ends by saying "long live the working people of Czechoslovakia." The live program ends at 1022 GMT.

Husak Address

LD020508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Introductory remarks by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and address by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, at the annual May Day rally in Prague--live]

[Text] [Kapek] Esteemed and dear citizens of Prague, comrades:

I cordially welcome you to today's rally. First of all allow me to thank you on behalf of all of us for your selflessness through which you manifest your political awareness, your attitude toward this labor day and your attitude toward the policy of our party.

Allow me to welcome most cordially a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front and the government. Allow me to extend a most cordial welcome to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of our republic. [applause]

Our comrade president will deliver a speech at our rally, and now I ask him to take the floor:

[Husak] Esteemed comrades, dear friends and guests:

Comrade Kapek, instead of truly warm weather, has appealed to your revolutionary fervor and selflessness, and I shall attempt not to take advantage of this by delivering a long speech.

Allow me, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, on behalf of the Federal Government, as well as on my own behalf, to greet all of you who have gathered at this beautiful Prague rally and to extend greetings to all our citizens who are taking part in May Day celebrations throughout our country today.

I congratulate the working people from all walks of life in our society on May Day, this revolutionary festival of the working class and solidarity among the working people. I extend an especially cordial greeting to those front-ranking workers who have been honored on the occasion of May Day with high state distinctions, many of whom are among us today.

I also extend sincere greetings to our friends and guests from abroad who are taking part with us in today's rally in Prague.

We are celebrating this year's May Day, as on previous occasions, in the spirit of its revolutionary, internationalist traditions that have been created during the many years of struggle by the working class and broad groups of people against imperialism and reaction, and for social and national liberations, for the victory of socialism and for the dignified life of the working man.

Comrades: Today's May Day rallies are an impressive review of the accomplishments achieved in the period of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia during the past 30 years. Despite all the obstacles and difficulties, despite the novelty and complexity of the tasks we face, and despite the opposition of our enemies, our people have succeeded, through their selfless and enthusiastic work, in building in a historically short period a profoundly democratic, socially just and economically advanced socialist society, a true homeland of our nations, the working class and all the working people, a true home for 15 million of our citizens.

We continually bear in mind that the great, internationally recognized successes of Socialist Czechoslovakia have their reliable basis in the principled, Marxist-Leninist and internationalist policy of the CPCZ, in the firm bonds between the party and the people and in our fraternal cooperation with the Union and other countries of the socialist community. Our loyalty to the sources of our history, which 10 years ago the CPCZ with the support of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries successfully defended against the onslaught of the right-wing and counterrevolutionary forces, has, during the past decade, led to marked progress in all areas.

By the results achieved both in industrial and agricultural production, in raising the living standards of all sectors of the population, in narrowing differences between towns and villages as well as between the individual areas of the country, in the flowering of culture and education, in the development of the social activity of our people-- in all these areas the 1970's rank among the most successful years in the history of our socialist construction. They constitute a convincing proof of the correctness of the course we have taken.

This is why we see in this year's May Day rallies an expression of the unequivocal will and firm resolve of all Czechoslovak people to continue along the course of building an advanced socialist society, a course set by the 15th CPCZ Congress, and to strengthen and develop our revolutionary gains tirelessly.

The strength, resources and experiences we have accumulated provided a guarantee that we shall succeed in coping effectively with new and more demanding tasks. This calls for, in the spirit of the directives of the party's Central Committee, a more effective way of removing shortcomings and weak spots in our work, a critical and exacting examination of the results achieved and a courageous application of new and creative approaches to economic and cultural construction.

Today we pay our high tribute above all to the collectives who are honorably fulfilling their pledges, which are designed to fulfill the tasks set forth in this year's plan and at the same time make up for January's shortfall in production. The broad response and support for the appeal made by the party's Central Committee in March aimed at promoting work initiative to fulfill the plan justifies our belief that each working collective will make an active contribution to this nation-wide effort.

The problem is to insure that this year will represent an important contribution to increasing the quality and efficiency of all work, safeguarding the high living standards of our people and fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and to making a good start on the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Esteemed comrades: Our successes are linked inseparably with the fact that we are a firm component of the community of the fraternal socialist countries and that we are marching in the ranks of the revolutionary, progressive and peace forces the world over. We are gratified by the successes being achieved in the realization of the challenging aims of building the foundations of communism by the first socialist state, the Soviet Union. We are also pleased to note that the other states of the socialist community are successfully realizing their plans for socialist construction. From today's rally, we send them our comradely greetings and congratulate them sincerely on these successes. [applause]

In the firm unity and common approach of the revolutionary forces of the working people of the whole world, and above all in the unity and fraternal cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, we see one of the fundamental and decisive factors of the further successful development of socialism in the countries of our community and further successful progress in preserving peace and strengthening security in the world. This is why we shall continue to strengthen our friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. [applause]

We voice our firm solidarity with the struggle of the communist and workers parties and the working people in the capitalist states to whom we send from today's rally our militant and comradely greetings. [applause]

Our sympathies, solidarity and support also go to the national liberation struggle of the nations and countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and for the just struggle of the Arab nations against Israeli aggression. Our people have condemned with indignation the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as other actions by the Chinese leadership that seriously threaten the peaceful life of the nations on Southeast Asia and peace in the world. We express our full solidarity with the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam and the just struggle of the people of fraternal Cambodia and Laos and assure them of our full support. [applause]

In the contemporary world, the struggle of the working class, of all working people and of the broad progressive, democratic forces for peace and the aversion of the threat of war is being escalated. Its result is the fact that we have been able to live in peace for the past 34 years and that we have been able to devote our strength and energy to peaceful work. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the countries of the socialist community is making a decisive contribution to preserving peace. Once again, we stress that the foreign policy of our state has as its guiding principle and permanent objective the task of safeguarding the peaceful and secure life of our people and of participating actively in the struggle for peace throughout the world. We are glad that during the past few years this endeavor has achieved positive results in the form of a relaxation of international tension, especially in Europe. We shall endeavor to insure that this process is developed further.

At the same time, we do not forget the fact that in a number of states in the capitalist world there exist influential forces who are trying to step up the arms race and to maintain international tension. There continue to exist dangerous hot-beds in which the flames of war may break out. The continuing arms build-up decidedly does not contribute to lessening this danger. This is why we regard it as necessary to step up the struggle for the further progress in the relaxation of tensions and to insure that detente is broadened from the political to the military sphere. The problem is to insure that a decisive turn is made so that the continuing arms build-up can be halted and disarmament achieved.

The CSSR is firmly resolved, in the closest cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries as well as all democratic and progressive forces of the world, to help in this process as much as possible. We hold the view that it would be useful to adopt, on the broadest possible basis, most appropriately within the United Nations, a document that would oblige states to combine their efforts in tackling the urgent problem of disarmament and that would establish concrete political principles for mutual cooperation to achieve this objective. States would have to assume an obligation to adopt a constructive approach to talks on disarmament and to contribute to the creation of an international atmosphere that would be conducive to bringing about this desired progress as rapidly as possible.

Comrades! On this May Day we recall the unforgettable moments of the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army. With love and respect we recall the heroism and sacrifices made by Soviet soldiers in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism and the heroism and sacrifices of our own people in the antifascist struggle, in the Slovak national uprising and the May rising of the Czech people.

We will not spare any effort to continue to develop the glorious revolutionary legacy of the historic struggle of our nations, the working class and the CPCZ, whose content in the present period is the continuing struggle for socialism, freedom and peace. In unity, class awareness, the political maturity of our people linked together in the National Front, in the aims and advantages of our social system in the advanced stage of our economy, in the firm guarantees of the security and independence of our state--in all these we possess reliable prerequisites to fulfill the demanding tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress. This is why we look to the future with confidence and optimism. [applause]

Long live May Day! Long live the Czechoslovak working people! Long live our precious homeland--the CSSR! [applause] Long live our indestructable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and may it continue to grow in strength! [applause] Long live the internationalist solidarity of the international workers movement! [applause] Long live the leading forces of our society--the CPCZ! [applause]

Lenart Address

LD020920 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Speech by Josef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, at the Bratislava May Day rally--recorded]

[Excerpts] Shortly before 0900 today, the following representatives of Czechoslovak public and political life took their places on the main tribunal: CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee First Secretary Josef Lenart; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and Chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic; members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, Ladislav Abraham, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova; Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, Miroslav Valek; members of the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee Bohus Travnicek and Michal Zdzulak; Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL Miloslav Boda; and deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council, of the government, ministers, representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and other representatives of its political parties and social organizations.

The May Day gathering was addressed by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. You can now hear a substantial part of his speech:

[Lenart-begin recording] Esteemed comrades, esteemed Bratislava citizens, dear young friends!

As every year we are again meeting, in a rainy but joyful atmosphere, in May Day corteges to greet our revolutionary holiday, to pay tribute to those who with their hands, skill and capabilities are creating all the values of our society, to demonstrate our solidarity and bonds with working people of the whole world. Allow me, in the name of the party leadership, of the Slovak National Council, the government and the National Front to greet you most sincerely, to congratulate you in a comradely way and from the bottom of my heart on the occasion of this great day, the first of May.

In the midst of creative work we recall while fulfilling our aims the important jubilee days of the revolutionary struggles of our workers and all people, including such events as is the 50th anniversary of the Fifth CPCZ Congress, the 35th anniversary of the unforgettable Slovak national uprising and the 10th anniversary of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee which elected to the head of the party leadership Comrade Gustav Husak.

We remember the extremely difficult and complicated time in which the new leadership set itself the aim of "as Comrade Husak had said--leading our people, our nations, out of the crisis into calmness. And we have not forgotten how our ill-wishers abroad and at home laughed at it, how they forecasted a bankrupt economy, social upheavals and international isolation. And what happened? Life entirely disproved these forecasts. Thanks to the Leninist policy of the party we succeeded in a relatively short time not only in overcoming the crisis and consolidating our society but, on the basis of the fulfilment of the programmes of the 14th and 15th congresses, through a principled and creative and daring solution of tasks, to bring about in our society a healthy, unparalleled and all-round development.

We note with joy that our Slovak Socialist Republic contributes a growing share to the fresh efflorescence of the common Czechoslovak homeland. We raised industrial production in that period more than two-fold and agricultural production grew by 35 percent. We raised to new standards of science, culture and education. The fruits of assiduous work are evident in all our villages, towns and they are significant in Bratislava too.

We are fully justified in saying that the past 10 years are among the most successful periods of socialist construction in the republic, in Slovakia, and that it was the most fruitful era in the history of Bratislava. We have effected quite a lot of work for Bratislava to fulfil in a worthy manner the responsible functions of our capital city, to become a worthy metropolis of Socialist Slovakia.

Comrades, when speaking of the positive results we become evermore convinced that they are the outcome of a correct, Leninist policy of the party and of the support given this policy by millions of citizens. In the light of these results we perceive in all its grandeur the historic role of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the historic importance of the internationalist help given to our people in the struggle with counterrevolution.

That is why today, too, when we sincerely thank all those who have helped to better our socialist homeland, we greet the tested leader of our people, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which, advancing on a Leninist path, has brought our nations away from the brink of a catastrophe into security and tranquility. The most sincere greetings, the warmest greetings, are being sent by us to the USSR, which was, and is, with us in both good times and bad. We greet its heroic people, its glorious Leninist party and its Central Committee, headed by the faithful friend of our people the fiery combatant for peace, for the happiness of mankind, Comrade Brezhnev. [applause and chanting]

We sent our heartfelt greetings to our brothers in the socialist countries, side by side with whom we are building a new world. We sent our militant greetings also to the heroic Vietnamese people who repelled a Maoist aggression. To them we say: We are with you, Vietnamese comrades; we support your just cause and are certain of its victory.

We sent our greetings to the nations fighting for freedom in the Middle East, southern Africa and Latin America. We know that our results also depend on the tenacious and persistent struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

We shall do everything possible on our part, together with the Soviet Union and other forces of peace, to put a stop to the feverish arms build up and to avert the threat of a catastrophic nuclear war. We support unreservedly the Soviet Union's effort to conclude as soon as possible a treaty on strategic arms limitation, which will make it possible to gradually end the feverish arms build-up. We condemn with indignation attempts to create new complications and obstacles along this path. We shall step up our effort to strengthen peaceful relations and to make them irreversible.

The reason why our May Day celebrations are joyful is that we have been able to celebrate May Day with further positive results. We note with encouragement that our national economy has continued to develop dynamically and that it has been possible through concentrated efforts to reduce, and in many enterprises already to make up fully, the shortfall in the plan fulfilment that occurred at the beginning of the year. Our gratitude belongs to all those who contributed to this. Once again we see an inspiring example of work that is both of good quality and effective in the brilliant deeds of the new heroes of socialist labor. From our rally, we send the most heartfelt greetings to those who last week were accorded the most honourable titles, the titles of Heroes of Socialist Labour: Comrade Harmat, a fitter from Bratislava's Elektrovod enterprise; Comrade Janus, an engineer from Povazska Bystrica; Comrade Kret, a miner from Jelcava; Comrade Sutera, the managing director of the Hydrostav enterprise in Bratislava. [applause]

We also extend our sincere congratulations to the newly-made national artists, laureates of the Klement Gottwald State Prize and to all those who were accorded distinctions. We call on workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia in our Slovak Socialist Republic to follow the example of those who received these distinctions and achieve further progress in regard to quality and effectiveness.

We extend our sincere greetings to our youth. We wish you, boys and girls, success in your studies and in acquiring occupational skills. We congratulate Pioneers on the 30th anniversary of the birth of their organization. In this, the International Year of the Child, we wish all children peace and happiness. Allow me, comrades, to wish you new successes in your work, good health and happiness. As good patriots, we want to contribute to making our homeland stronger and more prosperous and this is why we say: Long live our precious CSSR! [applause]

As conscious citizens, we know that the guarantee of our national and state existence, the mainstay of our progress was and is the Soviet Union, and this is why we say: May Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship grow in strength! Long live the eternal friendship between the nations of our countries! [applause]

For our creative work, and to enable us to fulfil our objectives, we need peace which is our highest value, and therefore we say: May the unity and strength of the socialist community grow, for this is the bastion and hope of mankind's peaceful development. May understanding and cooperation between nations grow in intensity. Long live peace! Long live May Day! [applause]

Husak's Concluding Remarks

LD020658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Apparently impromptu speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, thanking the participants at the close of the annual May Day rally in Prague--recorded]

[Text] I wish to thank sincerely and from the bottom of my heart all who are present here for this happy national celebration that we have been watching for several hours here today.

We have received information from all over our country that, although the weather was varied--some places they had rain, even snow, and some places the sun appeared for a while like here--hundreds of thousands of people everywhere expressed their happiness with their lives, their support for our socialist system, their faith in the policy of the CPCZ and their faith in their own strength to be able to master the tasks ahead. This is the main thing we are pursuing! That year by year our country becomes more beautiful, more developed and more advanced in the economic and cultural sphere, and that our people live better and better. This is a concise way of expressing the policy of our party, the policy of our socialist state, with one addition: That we must be concerned on the external front to see that the liberty and sovereignty of our country are secure, and this is in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The millions of Czechoslovak people who participated in May Day rallies today expressed their support for this all--they expressed their faith and their determination to stand firmly on our positions, to fight for them and look forward with optimism and confidence. Once again, I sincerely thank you for this support, for this stance, for your commitment to work and life, for your optimism as socialists, and I wish you good health, much strength in your further successful work and much, much happiness in your life. Long live our working people, long live its leading force--the CPCZ.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Press Conference

LD011944 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (CETKA correspondent)--Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today appreciated the position held by Ethiopia among the progressively oriented African countries and in the non-aligned movement. At a press conference here, Minister Chnoupek described the development of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations as very favourable and said that Czechoslovakia was interested in a contractual confirmation of relations with socialist Ethiopia.

Earlier today, Minister Chnoupek attended celebrations of International Labour Day. Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis gave a reception in Minister Chnoupek's honour, at which both ministers voiced satisfaction at the course of their talks.

Ethiopian Minister's Reception

LD020540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs gave a reception in Addis Ababa tonight in honour of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The two ministers proposed toasts in which they expressed satisfaction with the progress of the talks, which revealed full agreement and unity of views on items discussed.

FOJTIK DELIVERS CPCZ GREETINGS TO ITALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For a Milan L'UNITA 4 Apr text of CPCZ greetings delivered to the 15th Italian Communist Party congress by CPCZ Secretariat member Jan Fojtik, see the 2 May Supplement to the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MORE ON KEMPNY-LED CPCZ DELEGATION'S VISIT TO FRG

Friedrich Engels Tribute

LD300722 Prague in German to West Germany 1900 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee, today paid tribute in Wuppertal to the memory of Friedrich Engels. The delegation is staying in the Federal Republic at the invitation of the DKP. Talks and exchanges were also continued between representatives of the two parties.

Bilateral Party Meetings

LD302148 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation now visiting the German Communist Party [DKP], has attended a pre-May Day gathering in Elberfeld. The participants listened with great interest to a talk by Michal Stefanak, deputy head of the International Policy Department at the CPCZ Central Committee, on real socialism in Czechoslovakia. At the Friedrich Engels center in Wuppertal, which houses the DKP's Central Political School and other ideological establishments, a meeting took place between delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee and the DKP reaffirming loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as well as firm fraternal cooperation on these principles between the CPCZ and DKP. The meeting ended with a visit to the Engels Memorial in his native Wuppertal.

Factory Tour

LD302150 Prague CTK in English 1838 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--The delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, visiting the Federal Republic of Germany since Saturday, inspected the Opel automobile factory in Bochum and a wire mill of the Thyssen metallurgical works in Duisburg today. The delegation, led by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny, was informed of the trade union activities in FRG factories and of the social problems of their work by members of the Duisburg wire mill trade union council.

May Day Celebration

LD010122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, tonight attended a large May Day gathering of the German Communist Party in Duesseldorf in West Germany. In a speech, Comrade Josef Kempny appraised the struggle waged by the DKP for social progress and expressed the hope that cooperation between the CPCZ and DKP would develop for the benefit of the working class and the working people of both countries. He warned against the activities of militarist reaction and the Chinese Maoist leadership directed against the policy of detente.

CSSR-VIETNAMESE COMMODITIES EXCHANGE NOTED

LD271352 Prague CTK in English 1132 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava--Czechoslovakia exports to Vietnam installation equipment, diesel engines, ship engines, machine tools, agricultural machines, excavators, tractors, medicaments, tires, hops and other products, the Slovak Communist Party weekly NOVE SLOVO wrote in the latest issue.

Machines and equipment account for 70 percent of all Czechoslovak exports to Vietnam, non-ferrous metallurgy 19 percent, food 1-2 percent, industrial consumer goods about 10 percent.

Vietnam supplies to Czechoslovakia work garments, sport footwear, rubber industry products, tinned fruit and vegetables, tea, coffee, ground nuts, tin, zinc, lead and caoutchouc.

Czechoslovakia provided assistance in the building in Vietnam of three timber combine works, a hospital in Haiphong, and a ball bearings factory. In the years 1979-1982, Czechoslovakia will build an electric power plant in Dong Ha and supply two 60 MW turbo sets.

Under the 1974 agreement, 5,400 Vietnamese citizens have acquired or are acquiring specialized training in Czechoslovakia.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OF YUGOSLAV ECONOMY

AU261423 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 April 1979 on page 6 carries a 900-word article by the paper's Belgrade correspondent Jaroslav Rous entitled "Slogan: 'Year of Stabilization'" which deals with the problems faced by the Yugoslav economy and with attempts to overcome them. The article, which is based on Yugoslav sources, first reviews some critical remarks made by President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic during a roundtable discussion on Yugoslav television in which he pointed to the disproportionate growth in employment compared with labor productivity growth. This trend leads to a disproportionate growth of personal incomes which, in turn, results in a "relatively high" trade deficit. The consequence of this development, together with the high capital investment spending, is an "inflation of 15.5 percent in retail prices," according to Djuranovic, as quoted by the author.

Rous reasons: "The twofold employment growth compared with the growth rate of productivity of social labor is affected by pressures stemming from protracted unemployment. Although 600,000 new job opportunities have been created in the past 3 years, last year the labor exchanges registered some 730,000 applicants for jobs, according to press reports. The emigration of Yugoslav citizens to the FRG, Austria and other countries, which has been practiced for a number of years, relieves somewhat the burden of unemployment."

Other causes of the "instability of the SFRY economy" are seen in the "lack of coordination of capital investment activity" which is implemented" in some cases without considering the needs and possibilities of the whole state and in the "growing demands of production organizations and other organizations for increasing the prices of their products and services."

Citing local Yugoslav press reports, Rous notes that these organizations "implement even such practices as creating artificial shortages of certain products in the domestic market." Rous goes on to say: "The increasing demand for goods brings about an increase of production volumes over and above the plan, which results in disproportions. The demands for importing goods from abroad are also growing, although what Yugoslavia needs is to curtail imports and increase exports. Indebtedness abroad, amounting to some \$15 billion, has reached beyond the tolerable limit."

In the concluding section of this article Rous reviews the steps that are being taken by the Yugoslav organs to "stabilize the economy" and overcome its problems.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES TRANSFER OF U.S. 'ESPIONAGE' EQUIPMENT

AU252210 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 79 p 7 AU

["ZR" signed report: "U.S. Espionage Equipment From Iran to Cyprus"]

[Text] The United States has transferred its espionage military facilities from Iran to the British Akrotiri base on Cyprus. This was reported by the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR on Sunday [22 April], citing Cypriot diplomatic sources. Espionage electronic aircraft are also part of the transferred facilities, AS-SAFIR stresses.

HUSAK ADDRESSES TEACHER'S CONGRESS, PRESENTS AWARDS

LD202042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented orders of labor to eight pedagogical workers and to six collectives from higher, secondary and primary schools and apprentices' training centers, on the occasion of the state-wide teachers conference.

The high state distinctions had been awarded by the president of the republic to meritorious pedagogists and educational collectives on a proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in recognition of many years of their successful educational activities and significant contribution in the upbringing of the young generation for life and work in our developed socialist society.

The ceremony was attended by member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Karel Hoffmann; Secretary of the party Central Committee Josef Havlin; Deputy Federal Premier Matej Lucan; member of the Pressidium and secretary of the CPS Central Committee, Ludovit Fezlar; head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Majcharcik; Head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Vratislav Vajnbab; Ministers of Education of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republic Milan Vondruska and Juraž Busa; chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education and Science Hana Ruzickova; and the head of the Office of the President of the Republic, Frantisek Salda.

The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, in his speech to the recipients of distinctions, spoke about the attention which our party, our socialist society, devote to the creation of conditions for people's all-round material and cultural development. Care for the upbringing of the young generation has an important place in this process. We are able to say, Comrade Gustav Husak said, that in the past 30 years our schools have educated hundreds of thousands of people, conscientious, devoted and qualified workers, as well as good citizens of our homeland. The new tasks awaiting us in securing a further material-technical development and raising the people's living standards necessitate better, specialized, political and moral training. What we need is an education of people devoted to our socialist system, highly educated ones, of firm character and physically fit. This is the concern of our entire society, starting with the family and up to social organizations. The role of the school, Comrade Husak stressed, can, however, be replaced by nobody. The function of the teacher, the pedagogist, remains of key importance in shaping and training young people for life.

Teachers, and all who take part in the education and upbringing of young people, have an extremely responsible mission. That is why the state consistently takes care of the education and further training of pedagogical workers, creates the most favorable conditions for their activities. We can say with satisfaction that we possess in the ranks of pedagogists excellent people to whom we are grateful that a healthy new generation is growing up. Their work, which proceeds from the best progressive traditions of Czech and Slovak teachers, has the sincere respect of the Central Committee of the party, the government and the whole of society, and is highly valued. That is why, Comrade Gustav Husak said, it has been decided to award to you high state distinctions, the Order of Labor, in recognition of your personal activity and of the work of pedagogical collectives in this sector, which is so important for our entire society. In conclusion Comrade Husak congratulated the recipients of distinctions and thanked them for their responsible work by which they contribute significantly to implementing the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the education of young citizens of our state, devoted to the great ideals of socialism and communism. He wished them much health, satisfaction at work and many successes in their life.

STATE OF SPRING CROPS SOWING REVIEWED

AU261600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr 79 p 2 AU

["MP"-signed report: "The Sowing of Cereals Is Drawing to a Close"]

[Summary] The favorable weather of the last few days has substantially accelerated progress in spring chores. The sowing of spring crops is drawing to a close. State-wide 97.6 percent of the planned acreage has been sown with spring cereals; by 24 April the Czech lands fulfilled their task 91.8 percent and Slovakia 117.3 percent. This is the case because in Slovakia part of the winter crops had to be ploughed under and the freed acreage was sown with spring crops. Spring wheat sowing has thus been overfulfilled 41.6 percent and spring barley 19.3 percent in the Slovak regions.

The sowing of legumes, where some 20 percent of the acreage remains to be sown, should proceed at a faster rate. The only region to have already fulfilled its task is West Slovakia, where legumes have been sown on 119.7 percent of the planned acreage.

Silage corn has been sown on 3 percent of the planned acreage and grain corn on 20 percent of the acreage to date.

Potato sowing is lagging. Whereas last year 38.7 percent of the potato acreage had already been sown by this time in the Czech lands, this year only 12.7 percent have been sown to date. In Slovakia 26.2 percent of the planned potato acreage has already been sown. Sugar beet sowing has progressed in the last few days so that only some 16 percent of the planned acreage remains to be sown in the CSSR.

JAKES ADDRESSES PRAGUE MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

LD261724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A state-wide seminar devoted to the tasks of further developing our socialist agriculture was held in Prague today with Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attending. In his speech to student-workers of the party ideological aktiv, Comrade Milos Jakes reviewed the last 30 years of Czechoslovak agriculture, and the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, and spoke, too, about the prospects for further developing agriculture and the food industry. He described the development of crop and livestock production and the growth of labor productivity in agriculture. He also spoke on the effective allocation of investments into agricultural large-scale production, on raising the share of mechanization and chemicalization and on the practical application of the results of science and technology, and he paid considerable attention to the tasks connected with the issue of self-sufficiency in the production of cereals and food, production of bulk feeding stuffs and rearing of livestock and other problems.

ADDITION TO STROUGAL SPEECH AT PRAGUE AWARD CEREMONY

Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1630 GMT on 28 April carries the following addition to the item entitled "Strougal Speaks at Award Ceremony at Prague Castle" published in the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 8:

"The ceremony was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kopeck and Jozef Lenart; Milos Jakes candidate member of the Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. Present also were heads of the individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and other party officials, members of the federal and both national government, representatives of the federal and Federal Assembly and the national councils, political parties and organizations of the National Front and other personages of Czechoslovakia's political and public life, as well as the heads of the diplomatic mission of the socialist countries in Czechoslovakia and foreign delegations, which have arrived to attend May Day celebrations in our country."

BRIEFS

RAIN HAMPER'S FIELDWORK--The rain of the first week of April has seriously hampered agricultural work in East Slovakia. Some 19,000 hectares of land in Trebisov District are either completely flooded--up to 1 meter high--or so soaked as to be inaccessible. The situation in the districts of Bardejov, Svidnik, Humenne, in the north eastern part of Presov District and in the northeastern and western parts of Vranov District is also critical, due to muddy fields. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Apr 79 p 1 AU]

TISCH ADDRESSES EAST BERLIN MAY DAY RALLY

DW010856 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0800 GMT 1 May 79 DW

[Speech by SED Politburo member and Chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Board Harry Tisch at rally in East Berlin's Karl-Marx Square marking May Day 1979--live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear friends and comrades, dear foreign guests: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Central Executive Board of the Free German Trade Union Federation, and the National Council of the National Front I convey to you the greetings and congratulations on the first of May 1979. [applause]

On the international fighting day and holiday of all working people, the working people are demonstrating all over the world for peace, social security and social progress. We, the citizens of the German Democratic Republic, observe the first of May 1979 totally under the auspices of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our worker-peasant state.

In these days we are once again striking a balance on what we have achieved through our work under socialist competition in honor of our anniversary. The results are quite presentable. Our successes are great. It is full of pride that we look at what we have achieved. This expresses the political determination to shape socialism in our state more comprehensively and to fulfill the decisions of the ninth party congress. [slight applause]

The working people in our republic keep their word. Fulfilled plans--this is in keeping with the worker's honor. The people of Berlin also act accordingly. As a result of their achievements the great, favorable changes in our capital become more impressively evident year by year. Dear comrades and friends, by overcoming many unpredictable situations it is obvious what we can do, what strength we have, what we can expect to accomplish because we trust in our good course. The more productive the work the greater the benefit to the people and to the individual, said Wilhelm Pieck, the first president of the German Democratic Republic, when he awarded the title of Hero of Labor for the first time in 1950. Today we may say that we are honorably fulfilling his legacy.

In about a month we are turning out now as many products as we did in the whole year of 1949. Since the Eighth SED Congress alone housing conditions have improved for 1/4 of our republic's population. We have made our state a homeland in which it is good to live. Our economic growth is stable. We have insured full employment. With optimism every citizen of our country, foremost of all the young generation, may make plans for the future. Initiative, readiness for performance, and creative force are flourishing on our territory. Anyone may distinguish themselves and develop their potential. Every prudent idea is in demand, as is any critical hint, for there is yet a lot to be done. Learning from the experiences of the present we organize the evolved socialist society more and more comprehensively. When we cast our votes for the National Front candidates on 20 May, this vote will not be difficult for us, for on this day we will be deciding once again to continue our good course. We will be voting for peace and socialism, for the further flourishing of our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Dear friends, gratitude and recognition are due the work collectives, the members of the National People's Army, and the other protective and security organs, the youth, and the veterans of work, all citizens of our country for the outstanding feats for the well-being of our people and for the all-round strengthening of our worker-peasant power. [applause]

We further advance victoriously under the leadership of the party of the working class, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, our comrade and friend, Erich Honecker. [strong applause, cheers] Dear comrades and friends, we are united with all progressive forces in the world who go to the streets and squares today to manifest for all to see what concerns them for what and against what they are fighting. Different as the languages on the banners may be, the handwriting of the working class and of all progressive forces heralds the common basic concern: That peace prevail everywhere, that disarmament be done, that peaceful coexistence and international detente further prevail.

Since the Great October Socialist Revolution the truism has found confirmation that the stronger is socialism, the safer is peace. Owing to the steady growth of economic potential, as a result of the increasing authority and the radiating force, through the constructive peace policy and, last but not least, by the military power of real socialism which commands respect, we are in a position to make peace stronger. Almost 34 years of peace in Europe is the greatest achievement in this era.

Jointly with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community we are contributing significantly toward consolidating peace and security and advocating national independence and social progress everywhere. From the rostrum of the first of May we convey our greetings to all comrades and friends throughout the world. [applause] We greet the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the CPSU, are audaciously building socialism and are carrying the banner of progress ahead for mankind. [applause] We manifest our alliance with all righters for national social liberation in Africa, Asia and Latin America, [applause] with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, with the patriots of Chile and Uruguay. Our solidarity goes to all peoples who struggle against fascism, neocolonialism and racism. [applause]

Thus, dear friends and comrades, our May Day demonstration this year is equally marked by our socialist patriotism for further strengthening our republic and by our proletarian internationalism. In this spirit we make the 30th anniversary of our republic a dignified show of performance of socialism on German soil.

Forward under the leadership of the party of the working class and its Central Committee to new successes in the struggle for peace and socialism. [applause] Long live the international working class, long live the first of May 1979. [strong applause, cheers]

ADDITION TO KLEIBER COOPERATION TALKS IN BAGHDAD

East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German at 1800 GMT on 1 May carries the following addition to the item entitled "Kleiber Holds Baghdad Talks With Iraqi Vice President" published on the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 2:

"During his visit Guenther Kleiber handed a personal message to President al-Bakr from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri expressed the Iraqi leadership's appreciation of the GDR's sincere solidarity with the Arab peoples' just struggle."

KADAR INTERVIEWED AT BUDAPEST MAY DAY PARADE

LD012356 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee during the Budapest May Day celebration--live]

[Text] [Reporter] Warm greetings to Comrade Kadar on behalf of television viewers and radio listeners. In accordance with what has by now become tradition, would you please speak to our viewers and listeners?

[Kadar] Thank you for the opportunity. The sky is cloudy today and it's raining, but despite this it is a splendid experience to participate in this May Day parade in Budapest.

The parade has a political, self-asserting, enthusiastic and good atmosphere. I am certain that our May Day festival has a similar atmosphere throughout our country in other towns and localities. This May Day parade is a manifestation of our society's harmony, the political unity of our people in the fundamental questions of our socialist aims, the good knowledge of the results of honest work, the feeling of socialist patriotism and internationalism.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I send heartfelt greetings to our people on behalf of the Central Committee and myself. I do not have to say a lot about tasks and work as we deal incessantly with these questions during the week and in work. Even so I would just like to mention that our public opinion received well the program for our tasks for 1979, and this time the broadest circle of leaders and workers have set about the successful solution of tasks for the current year even more seriously, more self-assertively, more unified and with greater impetus than before. I can only add that we who work here in the Central Committee are full of confidence and optimism and firmly believe that if efforts remain steadfast and we continue to progress united, then we will be able to conclude this year's achievements and the objectives of the current 5-year plan with good results. I believe it must also be said that in our experience, the overwhelming majority of our working class, working peasantry, employees, the mass of the intelligentsia do their work with honesty and good results. I think that it is also our task to make everyone without exception understand that socialism is a society of work and that through work we can always progress toward a more beautiful and happier life. So much for domestic matters.

Internationally, this May Day parade in Budapest, the way our people celebrate May Day, is a message to the world. Our parade is a message to the Soviet people and peoples building socialism that we are faithful to friendship, to our mutual ideals, our mutual affairs, and to our joint struggle. Our May Day parade sends the message of total and unimpeded solidarity with all the world's communist and workers' parties, to all the world's progressive men, to those fighting for peace. Our May Day expresses active solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Southeast Asia and Asia struggling for their progress, independent development and rights. Our May Day sends the message of total solidarity to peoples of Africa, especially to the South Africans fighting against racial discrimination. Our people send the message of solidarity to peoples of Latin America, to the people of Chile and all those fighting for progress and independent development.

With these thoughts our people celebrate May Day in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. This is a splendid thing, and once again I repeat that we adhere to our unity and our resolution to deeds, and that we will progress uninterrupted along the path of our splendid aims and the (?path) of building a socialist society.

[Reporter] Thank you for your words of greetings, Comrade Kadar. Allow me to tell you that Budapest television will compile a request program. We would like to ask Comrade Kadar for his request.

[Kadar] I applaud the initiative and feel you have acted correctly in this and those taking part in the procession deserve it especially today [words indistinct]. I seldom order such programs but perhaps [Kadar pauses] we could interpret May Day by saying that the work of our people is for the present, for tomorrow, and in thinking about tomorrow we think of the future generation and last but not least of children. Since this is International Childrens' Year and since on May Day we also struggle for children and are concerned about them, it would be correct to have a nice children's item in this evening's request program.

[Reporter] We will strive to fulfill your request, Comrade Kadar, and wish you a pleasant festival and a good rest.

[Kadar] Thank you for the good wishes and allow me to send my good wishes to workers in television, radio, press and the media.

ACZEL DELIVERS MSZMP GREETINGS TO ITALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For a Milan L-UNITA text of MSZMP greetings delivered to the 15th Italian Communist Party Congress by Gyorgy Aczel, see the 2 May Supplement to the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS IN THAILAND

LD011753 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja continued his discussions in Thailand today. Hungary's foreign minister was received this morning by Prime Minister Chamanan, and then visited the minister of commerce. In the afternoon, Frigyes Puja flew to Hua Hin and was received there by the king of Thailand. He and his entourage will visit the provinces tomorrow.

COSTA RICAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD301910 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 29, MTI--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Arnaldo Ferreto Segura and Mario Solis Porras, members of the Political Committee of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, secretaries of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from April 25 and 29. They were received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and conducted talks with CC member Sandor Jakab, deputy secretary-general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, CC member Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Gabor Nagy and Bela Szikzay, deputy heads of CC departments.

At the meetings which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of internationalist solidarity the two parties' representatives briefed each other about the situation in their countries and the activities and current tasks of their parties. They exchanged views on inter-party relations, timely world affairs and the topical questions of the international communist and workers' movement. The HSWP representatives pledged solidarity on behalf of the Hungarian communists with the struggle the communists of Costa Rica carry on against international imperialism and its allies, for improvements in the workers' position through the extension of democratic institutions, for peace, democracy and for the cause of socialism.

They reaffirmed their parties' intention to promote the further improvement of all sorts of relations between the two countries. They stressed they regard it a central task to intensify the process of detente, to extend it to the military field and to preserve world peace. In this context they underlined the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in order to stop the armaments race and stabilize the international situation and world peace. They condemned the anti-detente policy of the Beijing leadership, its collaboration with extremist, reactionary forces and declared support for the struggle by the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at putting an end to China's armed aggression and their initiatives at the restoration of normal inter-state relations.

The negotiating parties affirmed their solidarity with the peoples, governments and all progressive forces fighting for the democratic transformation of the Caribbean and Latin American countries and against imperialism, fascism and foreign subjection. On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the two parties are working to further the unity and cooperation of the international communist and workers' movement. They both denounce any form of anti-Sovietism. Apart from bilateral relations, they attach great importance to multilateral discussions between the fraternal parties. In this context, they underlined the significance of the meetings held recently by the communist parties of Latin America, the Caribbean region and by the European communist and workers' parties which helped those fighting in joint efforts for detente, peace and democracy in the face of imperialism. They surveyed at the talks the well progressing inter-party relations and agreed to further improve them. The party delegation of Costa Rica left Budapest on Sunday.

BILATERAL CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH SUDAN

LD290100 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 28, 1979, (MTI)--The Hungarian cultural delegation which had conducted talks in Khartoum about the improvement of cultural ties between the two countries under Vilmos Meruk, vice-president of the Institute for Cultural Relations, Saturday arrived home in Budapest. As a result of the talks, Vilmos Meruk and Salah Ahmed, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, signed the 1979-1981 intergovernmental work schedule for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

COMMENTARY ON PERSONAL PROPERTY UNDER SOCIALISM

AU261510 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Apr 79 pp 4, 5 AU

[Laszlo Kahulits article: "Consultation: Personal Property Under Socialism"]

[Text] The theoretical and political debates about personal property that have taken place in recent years have elicited keen interest among the public. Many people have voiced their views on the issue in many different ways, and some extreme positions clashed sometimes. Some people, exaggerating existing speculation, are apprehensive that the future of socialism may be affected by small-scale production or vacation houses, while others hold that satisfying personal requirements by any legal means best serves the most complete development of the personality. Our adversaries have also engaged in "revealing" such problems of our social development. Bourgeois propaganda proclaims that private property is more viable than socialist social property, indeed, that an expansion" of small-scale production is indicative of the "bankruptcy" of social ownership.

Broad strata of people in our society understand and accept our party's position on personal property, which was laid down as follows in the MSZMP's program declaration: "The socialist state recognizes and supports personal property acquired through work as a factor in improving the standard of living and creating more sophisticated living conditions. However, the growth of personal property must be regulated to insure that it serves to satisfy the requirements of individuals and families and does not infringe upon public interests and socialist principles."

The problems do not arise from the existence of personal property. The development of socialism thus far in our country and the socialist world alike has verified the correctness of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism who concluded that socialism does not disavow property in general, but private ownership, meaning the private ownership of the means of production and its use to exploit those who do not own the means of production.

This is the principle on which our party's policy is based and this is laid down in our constitution as well: "The Hungarian state recognizes and protects personal property. The state recognizes the socially useful economic activity of small-scale producers. However, private ownership and private initiative must not violate public interests."

The dimensions of personal property and possibilities for accumulating it raise the question regarding both individuals and the direction of society: What will happen to personal property, in what direction is it developing and changing? Broad strata of the population are able to accumulate property from their incomes acquired through work, but those who can and the extent to which they can do so is not always in conformity with the interests of society. There are several reasons why the development of personal property must be deliberately arranged. One reason for this is the fact that personal property is not only the result of conditions free from exploitation in production, but it can also be a manifestation of inequalities arising as a result of distribution according to work; and another reason is that, without being appropriately influenced by society, it can also produce socially harmful consequences. For example, personal property can lead--admittedly, rarely--to an undesirable accumulation of wealth and can become private property that could be the source of an income without work as well. Apart from that--to a limited extent, of course--personal property may also bring about consumption that could involve large-scale social waste.

Problems with personal property present themselves fundamentally in two areas: In small-scale production based on personal property and in the accumulation of durable consumer goods.

The fundamental objective of personal property is to serve as a means of satisfying personal requirements. In the socialist countries, including our country, the working people pursue small-scale production on a scale that is more than negligible, primarily in agriculture, but in the domain of services as well. Even today, the ratio they represent in agricultural production exceeds 30 percent, and, with regard to certain products, such as meat, milk, eggs and fruit, this ratio comes close to or even exceeds 50 percent. At the same time, the truth is that this small-scale production is increasingly tied up with cooperative or state enterprises and is becoming integrally intertwined with them, essentially having the character of "contractual work."

It frequently appears in our public opinion that considerable incomes are obtained by people who pursue an activity in small-scale production in addition to another, that incomes are not in proportion with the performed work here and that this often leads to an accumulation of wealth, which, in itself, becomes a source of income. Many people pose the question: Why can small-scale production not be dispensed with, why is it that production based on social ownership cannot satisfy requirements?

Undoubtedly, there are incomes acquired through speculation and even areas where--precisely because of considerable differences between supply and demand--it is possible to obtain a disproportionately larger income compared with work. However, taken as a whole and regarding the overwhelming majority of the producers, only an income consistent with work can be attained, although it is true that many people, "exploiting" themselves, often work day and night and that is why their incomes are large.

More important is the question why small-scale production has maintained such proportions under socialism, where the socialization of production has progressed, and why we support this also through our policy.

It must be noted first that, partly for historical reasons, there are considerable possibilities for part of the population to engage in individual production. They own household plots, stables, stalls and tools that could not be, or which it would be difficult to turn to good account in large-scale production. For example, 80 percent of the land allocated to small-scale production cannot be utilized by large-scale enterprises and some 100-110 billion forints would be required to replace its fixed assets. Nor can we ignore the fact that pensioners, family members and adolescents account for 60 percent of the labor force employed in this sector and also the rest of its work are devoted to practical working hours. Thus, small-scale production does not divert a significant labor force from the enterprises and cooperatives. It is not immaterial for socialism whether these production factors are well utilized or not, particularly when this serves a very good purpose and is expressly necessary in the given phase of development. A similar situation prevails in the area of repair-service activity as well, which is rapidly expanding. However, the development of state and cooperative service enterprises cannot keep up with increasing requirements.

Thus, it is incorrect to strive for the greatest degree of socialization regardless of time and place, but conditions must be developed that are consistent with the level of development of the means of production. For this very reason, it lies in the interests of our socialist society to take advantage of and appropriately to foster and, at the same time, suitably to regulate the reserves of small-scale production.

Parallel with a general development of the means of production, we must strive to further broaden the socialization of production. An important part of this is to strengthen the ties binding the small-scale farms to the cooperatives and state enterprises in the domains of production and marketing alike. Small-scale production thus becomes socially more controllable and better organized and, therefore, more methodical.

The role it fulfills in the expansion of market commodity production is a very important feature of small-scale production activity. However, one cannot underestimate the role it plays in satisfying the requirements of small-scale producers themselves, either, although this is diminishing. Not diminishing, however, are activities in and around the house in hobbies, the cultivation of gardens, the pursuit of handicrafts and so forth, which are instrumental in directly satisfying the requirements of families. Problems of a different nature arise regarding durable consumer goods and plots of land, dwellings and holiday houses, since, by their nature, consumption is directly served by these. The scale of the personal ownership of durable consumer goods is related partly to the present level of the development of the means of production and partly to the people's way of life and consumer habits. In the present phase of our social development, the family is the largest and most important sphere of personal consumption and the fulfillment of requirements. This is complemented--to an increasing extent--by many kinds of services provided by state and cooperative enterprises: catering, cleaning, laundering, mass transportation, entertainment facilities and recreation resorts.

Durable consumer goods are necessarily exploited to a very small extent by the population. For example, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, auto or recreation facilities, for that matter, are exploited only to the extent of 10-15-20 percent. This small degree of exploitation calls for an additional personal and social expenditure in comparison with satisfying related requirements in a large-scale manner. Another problem arising from a small degree of exploitation is the fact that the population can use free capacities beyond satisfying family requirements. This applies mainly to renting recreation accommodation and vacant rooms in dwellings, which is desirable socially as well. Renting may become a regular source of income. This can cause social tension if, because of a preponderance of demand, such renting assumes proportions where it causes a significant accumulation of wealth and brings about phenomena alien to socialism. That is why it is necessary to limit--also through administrative means--the ownership of plots and houses and to prevent, through taxation, unlimited wealth arising from it.

The inheritance of wealth also causes a problem. On the one hand, accumulation aimed at improving the living conditions of descendants is an incentive for family members, and is, in this respect, socially useful. However, when the extent of this accumulation is excessive and young people can inherit wealth as a constant source of income, this may lead to a regeneration of social inequalities. This is why it is correct for us to differentiate, with regard to inheritance, on the basis of its nature--thus, the degree of relationship involved--and its scale. The development of society and the means of production resolves the contradictions arising from personal property, but also the strengthening of socialist awareness plays a considerable role in resolving them. With the development of the means of production, the range of requirements that can be satisfied expands, anomalies in the standard of consumption diminish and the quality of services improves. These help to achieve a situation where fewer and fewer people use personal property for obtaining an income. Thus does ownership of durable consumer goods become an important factor in personal development. However, it is an important prerequisite for this that broad strata of the working people should understand that the acquisition and accumulation of personal property are not a self-centered goal, but a means of enriching the life of individuals and families.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

LD011349 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0730 GMT on 1 May begins a special 6-hour program for coverage of May Day in Warsaw. Following descriptions of the setting, comments on the significance of May Day and recollections of past May Day parades, the station at 0753 begins its relay from Marszalkowska-Swietokrzyska intersection in Warsaw, where the May Day parade is forming. At 0755 GMT participants leave the intersection, the radio says, led by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPP Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At 0756 GMT party and government leaders take their places at their central parade rostrum and Gierek, Jaroszewicz and Jablonski salute the onlookers, an announcer says.

Following the playing of the Polish anthem, Gierek begins to speak at 0801 GMT. He greets all Poles on behalf of party and state authorities. He lauds Poland's achievements but says much work remains to be done. Gierek's speech ends at 0813 GMT and is followed by the playing of the Internationale.

The May Day parade begins at 0817 GMT, filling the width of Marszalkowska Street. By tradition, veterans of the revolutionary movement are marching in the lead, the announcer says.

At 0820 GMT the radio notes that soldiers and World War II commanders are passing by, followed at 0823 by a group of miners. The announcer says flowers are being thrown into the air and shouts of "long live" and "hurrah" are heard. The miners are followed by groups of teachers, young people with antiwar banners, and scouts.

As other groups parade by the rostrum announcers describe various institutions, building, districts and workplaces represented by the marchers and the groups' various contributions to the economy and society, often with production statistics. Interspersed are interviews with a doctor, medical student, a railwayman, residents who recall the spring of 1945, a veteran radio reporter, a museum administrator, an engineer, a teacher, a theater direction, miners, a curator, a war veteran and an actor, among others.

At 0853, as Warsaw residents carrying flowers pass by, an announcer notes that because of the late spring the bouquets are artificial.

At 0906 GMT an announcer says: "We now see various workforces from pharmaceutical plants. We can also see soldiers of the Polish Army. We see soldiers from the First Kosciuszko Division." The announcer goes on to praise the soldiers' wartime exploits and their work in rebuilding the country after World War II.

At 0910 an announcer says: "We see sappers, the recent heroes who distinguished themselves during the floods."

At 1032 GMT an announcer notes: "The main slogan of our May Day parade is 'peace.'"

At 1200 GMT an announcer says: "We can now see the Polish Army's soldiers, dressed in the historical uniforms of the Polish Army, passing by the central rostrum."

At 1226 GMT an announcer says: "We were astonished to find that among the many families taking part in the parade there were a few generals in uniform, walking with their wives hand in hand. This fact also emphasizes the family nature of this holiday; no one is marching, everyone is walking. The spontaneity of the participants in the parade is striking."

Interspersed with its reportage on the Warsaw parade, the radio carries reports from Katowice, Krakow, Szczecin, Chelm, Prague, Berlin, Moscow, London, Rome, Stockholm and Copenhagen on the May Day celebrations in those cities.

At 1312 GMT an announcer says that the last group is passing by and the parade is drawing to an end. At 1328 he says the nation's leaders are leaving the stand. The announcer extends his own May Day greetings and the relay ends at 1329 GMT.

Gierek May Day Speech

LD011610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0801 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the May Day parade in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Men and women comrades, comrade residents of Warsaw, fellow countrymen: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the leading authorities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, on behalf of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front and the highest state authorities, I warmly welcome you and greet you on International Labor Day. Throughout the length and breadth of Poland, the words of the internationalist workers song is resounding, uniting all people throughout the whole world, who on their banners are displaying the words: Peace, justice, progress.

Some 35 years ago our fatherland entered onto the socialist road of development. The time which has passed has confirmed the correctness of that choice, based on historic experiences, the wisdom and struggle of the Polish working class and the strivings of Polish revolutionaries. We have implemented the program of the July Manifesto, building the people's state dreamed of by generations of Poles and for which they shed their blood.

The self-sacrificing work of millions of working people has gone to make up the contemporary shape of the Polish home. Due to it, Poland is today a modern, strong country which counts in the great family of nations and which is shown respect. We have consigned to deep oblivion the years of bondage, of adversity and hunger, of class oppression and mass unemployment. The young generation knows about the dramatic turns in Poland's fate only from textbooks and the reminiscences of their fathers. We all have reason to be proud of our fatherland, and to feel joy and satisfaction at our joint achievements.

However, for a nation on the way to affluence, which has passed through the upheaval of two wars and built its life from scratch, there is no place for slowing its steps. We all know how much we still have to do. The logic of development puts on the agenda more and more tasks, problems and social needs. We are going out to meet them. With perseverance and consistency, in the belief that we can meet the demands made by the contemporary world. Our belief is based on a sense of the unity of Poles, linked by a common idea and common work for the fatherland.

On May Day we express praise for the people's daily toil. Work is the highest value of mankind, it is the source of his strength, the lever of development and the basis of national plans and ambitions. Poland needs our joint work--honest, productive, well-organized work. Only in this way will we use to the fullest the great economic potential and strive for new victories for socialism.'

With the deepest respect I turn to the fighters for (?lasting) independence and socialism, to veterans of struggle and labor. We bow our heads before you, dear comrades. Your patriotic and revolutionary deeds, your sacrifices in building the foundations of People's Poland will always be remembered by our nation as the highest service and a model attitude worthy of Poles.

With my whole heart I greet the Polish working class: I send words of greeting to miners and steelworkers, to metalworkers, to [word indistinct] and construction workers, to railwaymen and transport workers, to shipbuilders, seamen and (?dockers), to power industry workers and [word indistinct], to workers of the food industry and services, to workers of all sectors of the socialist economy. In a year of tense tasks to overcome by persistent (?effort) the effects of delays caused by winter, I appeal to you for doubled efforts. Poland is counting on you.

I send greetings to farmers, workers in the agricultural services and state farms, in production cooperatives; to all those who live in the hard-working Polish countryside. For people toiling in agriculture, this spring is full of problems. The people's state will bring you all possible help. Knowing your patriotism, your [word indistinct] for justice and thrift, I am convinced that you will do all you can to make our land yield the fullest harvest.

I greet the Polish intelligentsia: engineers and technicians, teachers and scientists, economists, doctors, creators of culture and journalists, and workers in the state administration. Increase the achievements of Poland with your talent and knowledge, creative enthusiasm and involvement.

With words of the greatest thanks I speak to Polish women, to our mothers and wives. Their daily professional work and care for the home deserve our particular respect. With our whole hearts we thank you for what you do for the happiness of your children and the success of your families, for the good of our nation.

Young Poles, I greet you warmly. You are our pride and hope. May your youth serve the fatherland well. Gain knowledge and qualifications; be worthy successors of your fathers and mothers.

I send warm greetings in particular to the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, who are guarding the peace and the borders of the fatherland. With your sacrifices, your dedication, which has been displayed everywhere your help has been needed. You have earned the thanks and respect of society.

I greet officials of the people's militia and security services--all those whose concern is for public order and the protection of the national property, of the peaceful work and life of the citizen.

I speak to you, residents of the capital. Warsaw is a historic symbol of the [word indistinct] of Poles, of the permanence of Poland. I greet its residents warmly. May your capital become more beautiful with every passing day; may it be an example of good work; may it radiate warmth, hospitality and love for the fatherland throughout the country.

Dear comrades, it is with particular emphasis on May Day that we praise peace. Many of us, participants in victorious actions, have lived through times of terror, war and occupation. We have drawn historic conclusions from those events. Socialism guarantees Poland peace. The alliance and friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union, tested on the victorious route to Berlin, gives a guarantee of an independent existence and a peaceful sky over Poland, and has brought Poles a sense of the certainty of tomorrow and security. With words of sincere, fraternal greetings, we speak to the working people in the land of the soviets, to the communists of the Leninist party and its central committee. We wish the people of the Soviet Union new magnificent successes in the building of communism.

We send warm greetings to our nearest and [word indistinct] allies, the people of the community of socialist states. We warmly greet the people who have entered the road of independent development and progress, wishing them further achievements. We send [word indistinct] sincere sentiments to all those throughout the world who have united in the struggle for progress, freedom, social justice, socialism, peace and security for humanity. We are with you in this struggle.

Dear countrymen, we all want a strong, modern and affluent Poland. For that kind of Poland, let us give all of our strength. May the desires and aims of our nation be fulfilled. Long live the Polish People's Republic, The common cause of the hearts and hands of millions of Poles. May the international solidarity of the working class strengthen. Long live peace and socialism.

PAP REPORTS ON ARABS' SANCTIONS AGAINST EGYPT

LD011048 Warsaw PAP in English 0921 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, 1 May, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jackowski):

Politics has always been linked with money in the inter-Arab relations both at the state, institutional and personal level. Today, when virtually all the Arab countries--except Sudan, Oman, Somalia and Djibouti--broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt, this becomes of double significance: On the one hand it makes Egypt confront an uncertain economic perspective. On the other hand it forces the U.S. to take some additional decisions to repair the damages in Egyptian economy that may result from Cairo's boycott by the Arab world.

The Americans fixed the sum of 1,500 million dollars for the period of three years as an additional aid for Egypt but, as the rumours say in Cairo, Washington does not actually know how high would the Egyptian damages really be and how much would have to be paid to keep the new ally floating on the surface.

In Cairo, as well as among some (foreign) Middle East observers, one can hear the opinion that Egypt's political boycott by the Arab world is temporary and superficial, and that the economic measures are more adamant on paper than in reality. On the other hand, however, there are some voices that though the [as received] history of the Arab world has been sharp disputes between particular Arab states but never before none of the countries has found itself in a situation like that of Egypt.

Hence the conclusion that Egypt's political isolation will hold a long time and its economic consequences will deepen and not weaken as the time goes by.

So the obvious fact remains that Egypt is facing today the necessity of finding large sums of money without which its economy burdened with a 13,000 million [no monetary unit received] debt that excels the value of the nation's entire exports in 12 years, will not be able to go on functioning.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW IRISH AMBASSADOR

LD271915 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] [No dateline] President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received today Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ireland Dermot Patrick Waldron who presented his credentials. Present at the meeting were: Secretary of the Council of State Ludomir Stasiak and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Eugeniusz Kulaga.

Later in the day Ambassador D.P. Waldron was received at a private audience by the president of the Council of State.

KANIA PRESENTS PZPR GREETINGS TO ITALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For a Milan L'UNITA text of PZPR greetings delivered to the 15th Italian Communist Party Congress by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Kania, see the 2 May supplement to the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH SWEDEN--The 10th session of the Polish-Swedish Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has ended in Stockholm. Information about the development of industry and other branches of economy in the two countries was exchanged and the implementation of the Polish-Swedish agreement on cooperation concluded in 1975 was assessed. At the conclusion of the session an agreement was signed between the foreign trade center Polimex-Cekop and a Swedish group (Johansens) on joint export ventures in foreign countries. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD]

POLISH SEJM DELEGATION IN NORWAY--Oslo PAP--At the invitation of the Norwegian Storting, a Polish Sejm delegation headed by Piotr Stefanski, Sejm deputy chairman, arrived recently in Norway for a 5-day visit. On 24 April the delegation participated in a plenary Storting session and met Guttorm Hansen, Storting chairman, and leaders of Storting commissions. Experiences in the work of both parliaments and their commissions were exchanged. The Sejm delegation also called on Albert Nordengren, Oslo mayor. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 79 p 1 AU]

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--A group of Mexican parliamentarians, members of the Agricultural Committee of the Mexican National Congress left Poland tonight. Earlier in the day they were received by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party. During the meeting they discussed problems concerned with developments of Polish agriculture. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2106 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD]

JOINT DOCUMENTS WITH SUDAN SIGNED IN KHARTOUM 25 APR

Friendship, Cooperation Treaty

AU011854 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of Romanian-Sudanese treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Khartoum on 25 April on the occasion of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Sudan]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan,

Wishing to further develop the relations of mutual esteem, friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two countries and peoples, based on mutual trust and understanding and on their common aspirations for international peace, cooperation and justice,

Expressing their desire to cooperate with the other states that have adopted the path of independent socioeconomic development and with all the countries that want to cooperate on the basis of the principles of international justice and equity,

Stressing that all the countries that are interested in seeking democratic and peaceful solutions to all interstate problems and in insuring their independence and free development, must participate ever more actively in international life,

Firmly determined to contribute actively to promoting a new policy of interstate cooperation, based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, cooperation and mutual advantage, and renunciation of force or threat of force,

Believing that efforts must be intensified to insure more rapid progress in the developing countries, to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order,

Convinced of the need to adopt resolute measures for general, and primarily nuclear disarmament,

Particularly appreciating the remarkable contribution of the African peoples and states and of the OAU to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for Africa's total liberation from foreign domination and oppression,

Reasserting their militant solidarity with and active support for the national liberation movements, for completely eliminating colonialism and neocolonialism, and the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Highlighting the need for measures to increase the UN role in contemporary life,

Decided to conclude the present treaty of friendship and cooperation, and for this purpose agreed on the following:

Article I. The high contracting sides solemnly proclaim their determination to develop and deepen their bilateral relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation in all areas of common interest.

Article II. The high contracting sides will intensify and expand on mutually advantageous bases their commercial exchanges and their economic, industrial, technical, scientific and other cooperation, with a view to fully capitalizing on their natural resources.

Article III. The high contracting sides will further promote their cultural cooperation by intensifying direct contacts and exchanges of experience, with a view to promoting a better mutual understanding of the traditions and of the results obtained by the two peoples and greater closeness between them.

Article IV. The high contracting sides base their bilateral and international relations on the following principles:

1. The inalienable right of each people to freely decide on its destiny and to freely elect and develop its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, without any foreign interference.
2. Each state's sacred right to a free existence, to national independence and sovereignty, to peace and security.
3. Full equality of rights among all the states.
4. The right of each people to development and progress and to exercise complete sovereignty over its natural resources.
5. Nonintervention--direct or indirect--in the domestic or foreign affairs of other states.
6. Respect for the inviolability of state borders and for the territorial integrity of each state.
7. Abstention from the use or threat of force in international relations.
8. The inalienable right of each state to use all means of self-defense against any violation of its national independence and sovereignty.
9. Settlement of international conflicts through peaceful means.
10. Each state's right to participate on an equal footing in examining and solving international problems of common interest.
11. The right of the states to cooperate among themselves in all areas with a view to safeguarding peace and security in the world, and promoting an extensive international cooperation.
12. Each state's right to have free access to scientific and technological achievements.

Article V. The high contracting sides will cooperate with the aim of promoting peace, understanding and justice in Europe, Africa and throughout the world, and eliminating the sources of mistrust, tension and conflict between states.

Article VI. The high contracting sides will cooperate in supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They shall strive to integrally implement the UN declaration on independence for colonial countries and peoples.

Article VII. The high contracting sides pledge to act resolutely and to cooperate at the international level to establish a new world economic order, a better and more equitable order, which should eliminate underdevelopment and facilitate the progress and development of all the peoples. For this purpose they shall make every effort to continuously strengthen the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries.

Article VIII. The high contracting sides will cooperate within the framework of international bodies with a view to halting the arms race and to concluding and implementing specific measures for general and primarily nuclear disarmament.

Article IX. The high contracting sides will cooperate toward the adoption of appropriate measures to increase the UN role in settling international problems in the interest of peace, progress and prosperity for all mankind.

Article X. With the aim of implementing the provisions of the present treaty, the high contracting sides will consult and brief each other periodically, at various levels, including the highest level.

Article XI. The high contracting sides agree that the obligations recorded in the present treaty do not conflict with or affect their respective obligations under other treaties or agreements to which they are party, or under the norms of international law.

Article XII. This treaty shall be forwarded for ratification, in accordance with the legal procedures customary in each country, and will come into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which will take place in Bucharest, and will remain in force in accordance with the will of the high contracting sides.

Drawn up in Khartoum, on 25 April 1979, in two original copies, each in Romanian, Arabic and English, all texts being equally valid. In the case of differences of interpretation the English version shall be taken as the text of reference.

Other Documents

AU011848 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] During the official friendly visit to Sudan by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, important Romanian-Sudanese documents were signed in Khartoum on 25 April.

Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government, and Nasr ad-Din Mustafa, minister of planning, signed a program on developing economic and industrial cooperation and trade exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

Our country's minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and 'Uthman Hashim 'Abd as-Salam, minister of finance and national economy, signed a convention between the Romanian and Sudanese governments on avoiding double taxation and fiscal evasion.

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and other officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit.

Members of the Sudanese delegation to the official talks between the presidents of the two countries were also present.

CANADIAN LOAN FINANCES NUCLEAR POWER STATION

AU011046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 1 May 79 AU

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES, 1/5/1979--A loan convention was signed in Ottawa on April 30, 1979 under which the Export Development Corporation (EDC) and a consortium of banks managed by the Bank of Montreal granted to the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade a long-term loan amounting to one billion (U.S.) dollars to finance the building of a nuclear power station in Romania.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES BUCHAREST MASS RALLY 30 APR

AU301530 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1405 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and State Council president, at 30 April mass rally in Bucharest marking May Day, the 40th anniversary of the great antifascist and antiwar demonstration in Romania and the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the United Workers Front--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, today we celebrate May Day, the day of spring and labor, the day of the working people's international solidarity with new and remarkable successes in the implementation of the party's great program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society on Romanian soil. [applause] On the occasion of this traditional workers' celebration, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you, the participants in this great mass rally, to the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, to all the working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, warm greetings and best wishes. [applause, cheers]

This year we mark 90 years since the Paris congress of the Second International led by Engels decreed the first of May as the day of international solidarity among workers. This year we also celebrate 40 years since the great antifascist and antiwar demonstrations of 1 May 1939, as well as the 35th anniversary of the United Workers Front, which was established on 1 May 1944 and which marked a new stage in the Romanian revolutionary movement. [applause]

Since the Second International congress in 1889 and over the course of decades May Day became a symbol of the enormous revolutionary energies of the workers class, a symbol of its determination to eliminate man's exploitation and oppression by man and to build a new society, a society of social equality and justice, prosperity and happiness for the working people, a symbol of the will to build a better and more just world, a world free of wars, a world of peace and fraternity. [applause]

Entering the political arena in the second half of the last century, the Romanian workers class can be proud of the fact that it sent representatives to the Paris international meeting, and that it subsequently celebrated the traditional spring day as the day of solidarity with the proletariat and working people of the world, with the oppressed peoples who struggled and continue to struggle for national liberation, against colonialism and imperialism. [applause]

The workers' demonstrations every year in our country marking May Day constitute landmarks in the eventful and heroic history of the Romanian proletariat, the road that it traveled from the beginning of its organization until the victory of the socialist revolution and the successful establishment of the new system in Romania. The political goals and slogans that govern the May Day celebrations in our country each year highlight the historic role of the workers class in uniting the progressive social forces in the struggle for freedom, democracy, national independence and sovereignty, for the socioeconomic progress of the fatherland. [applause]

The May Day celebrations have also tellingly illustrated the spirit of international solidarity that always characterized our revolutionary movement, the socialist movement, the Communist Party. The Romanian proletariat was present, through its representatives, at the barricades of the Paris Commune, on the front of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and in general in the major class battles waged everywhere, in the international struggle waged by revolutionary forces for the cause of socialism and democracy, against imperialism and fascism, for peace, friendship among peoples, and a better and free life. [applause]

For 36 years the Romanian working people have been marking May Day with a review of the great successes they reaped: in the beginning, in the struggle to democratize the country and to effect revolutionary changes in society, and then in building the most just and human system, the socialist system, and in building the new material and cultural civilization on Romanian soil. Each May Day constituted a new step ascended by our people, free and masters of their fate, along the path of progress, well-being and happiness. [applause]

Dear comrades, in the prewar years Europe and the rest of the world were affected by sharpening contradictions and growing tension resulting from the aggressive actions and violation of the independence and sovereignty of certain peoples by fascism in Germany and in other countries. As is known, after World War I fascism took over political power in Hungary, Italy, Portugal, (?Bulgaria), and then, in the thirties in Germany and Spain, while the militarist Japanese system was established in Asia. Through its war policy, fascism presented an increasingly grave danger to the freedom and independence of the peoples, to international peace and security. Various fascist organizations emerged in Romania, too, such as the Iron Guards, which played the role of Nazi Germany's agents in our country. In those conditions the RCP assumed the historic task of uniting all the revolutionary, democratic and patriotic forces in the struggle against fascism and war, for defending democracy, the freedom and territorial integrity of the fatherland. [applause]

As is known, at the beginning of 1939 Hitler's armies had already occupied part of Czechoslovakia. Faced with this act of base invasion, and with the imminent dangers posed by fascist Germany for the freedom of other peoples, including Romania's independence and integrity, our party resolutely urged the people to fight, condemning the fascist aggression and calling on the masses to oppose the invader and defend the fatherland. [applause]

The great demonstration that took place on May Day 1939 was marked by unity, the united front of the communists and socialists, and conclusively demonstrated the determination of our heroic workers class to oppose fascism and the war policy, to defend Romania's supreme national interests. Demonstrations similar to that in Bucharest were also organized in other cities such as Ploiesti, Iasi, Cluj, Timisoara, Alba Iulia, and the Jiu Valley, and so forth. They were all an expression of the revolutionary combativity of the workers class, of the determination of the working people and democratic and anti-fascist forces to struggle for the cause of freedom and democracy, for Romania's independence and integrity. [applause]

The May Day demonstrations of 1939 also had strong international reverberations: The foreign press of that day described them as among the greatest workers' antifascist demonstrations in the world at a time when Hitlerite Germany was already carrying out its plan to enslave peoples. The policy of concessions and compromise toward Nazi Germany's claims for world domination promoted by the leading circles in various countries encouraged the Hitlerites in their aggression and paved the way for the fascist forces to unleash World War II. [applause]

In those complex domestic and international circumstances the Romanian people, isolated by the policy of the leading circles toward Hitlerite Germany, had to submit to the odious Vienna diktat; a military fascist dictatorship was installed in Romania and suborned the country to Germany. The Hitlerites and the Antonescu regime threw the country into the aggressive war waged by Germany against the Soviet Union.

Aware of its responsibilities at the historic moment of difficult choice for our people, as for other peoples, the RCP rallied all its forces and fought against Antonescu's dictatorship, against the domination of Nazi Germany and against the war on the Soviet Union. It organized the resistance movement, the sabotage of the war machine and the struggle to establish [Ceausescu corrects himself] to topple the fascist regime and to join Romania to the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

At the same time, the Communist Party carried out extensive actions to unite the workers class and all the workers' forces as a nucleus of the national democratic and anti-fascist front which was to overthrow the fascist military dictatorship.

Aware of their tasks, the RCP and the Social Democratic Party strengthened their cooperation and formed a political platform of joint struggle to safeguard the interests of the country whose very national being was seriously endangered. The negotiations between the RCP and the Social Democratic Party ended in the middle of April 1944 with the establishment of the United Workers Front. The leaderships of the two parties decided to bring this truly historic achievement before the public through the manifesto symbolically published on May Day. [applause]

We now celebrate the 35th anniversary of that historic event in our workers' movement, of the United Workers Front, which constituted the essential factor in the struggle to overthrow the military-fascist dictatorship, to pull Romania out of the war against the Soviet Union to join the antifascist coalition and to adopt the path of democratic development and socialist changeover of the country. [applause]

The manifesto published on 1 May 1944 stated: On 1 May, on their day of struggle and hope, the organized workers, united from communists to social democrats, call on the entire workers class, on all the newly organized workers, on all the Romanian people, on all social classes and strata, on all the parties and organizations, regardless of their political color, religious faith or social class, to join the resolute struggle for an immediate peace, for removing the Antonescu government and establishing a national government incorporating representatives of all the anti-Hitlerite forces, for a free, democratic and independent Romania. [applause]

Today we can all discern clearly the enormous importance of the establishment of the United Workers Front, which laid the foundation for ending the rift of the Romanian proletariat. Acting in unity, the workers class increased its force and combativity, its ability to mobilize the masses of people. The United Workers Front played an essential role in the creation of the broad democratic, antifascist front, in uniting all the progressive and patriotic forces in our country against the military-fascist dictatorship, in saving Romania from national disaster.

The lengthy and hard antifascist struggle, led by our people, brought about the victory of the national armed antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection of August 1944, carried out in the favorable international conditions created by the victorious advance of the Soviet Union and by the successes of the other powers forming the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and Romania's participation in the antifascist war at the side of the glorious Red Army crowned the antifascist struggle unflinchingly waged by the Romanian people led by our workers class. [applause]

This crucial event opened up the way for our complete national independence, for fulfilling the people's aspirations for social and national justice and for building a free and socialist Romania. The heroic struggle waged by our Communist Party for 20 years in the most difficult underground conditions of bourgeois-landowners' terror claimed heavy sacrifices from the workers class, from the antifascist and democratic militants.

During that period many of the best sons of the people perished in jails and camps, under the bullets of the firing squads and in bitter and fearless confrontations with the reactionary forces. At this solemn moment we express our ardent homage to the martyrs of the workers class, to the heroes of the struggle to liberate the fatherland and save the national being of the people, to those who took an active part in the establishment of the United Workers Front, in the struggle to overthrow the military-fascist dictatorship and to liberate the country, and who are no longer among us. [applause]

We highly honor the memory of the leaders of our revolutionary party and movement of that time: Stefan Gheorghiu, who led the party during the war until 1944; Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, who, together with the basic workers' aktiv, played an important role in organizing the struggle against the military-fascist dictatorship and then, at the head of the party, in the socialist development of our country; Lucretiu Patrascanu, who played an important role in uniting the patriotic antifascist forces around the party and in the victory of the insurrection; Constantin Agiu, who contributed directly to the creation of the United Workers Front; [name indistinct] Buzescu, Iosif Ranghel, Emil Bodnaras, Lothar Radaceanu, Teodor Iordachescu and others who participated actively in the leadership of the antifascist and antiwar struggle waged by our workers class and by the other progressive forces, and who contributed to effecting the great act of 23 August 1944, to the liberation of the country and to the beginning of the new development. [applause]

We honor the memory of the eminent sons of our people who made an important contribution to this great struggle: Dr Petru Groza, leader of the Plowmen's Front, then head of the first workers-peasants' government in the history of our country, Prof C.I. Parhon, remarkable scientist and communist and antifascist militant, the first chairman of the Presidium of our young people's republic. We also express our deep praise for the activities of Comrade Constantin Pirvulescu, who, at a difficult time of the revolutionary struggle, was at the head of the RCP leadership and made an active contribution to the victory of the socialist revolution and construction in our country. [applause]

We express the same feelings for the activities of Comrade Stefan Voitec, who, within the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, played an important role in establishing the United Workers Front and in strengthening the unity between communists and socialists and creating the united party of the workers class, in the entire socialist construction in Romania. [applause] We honor with profound gratitude the thousands upon thousands of RCP and Social Democratic aktivists, the members of the other democratic and patriotic organizations, who spared no effort in overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship and fulfilling the people's aspiration for national freedom and social justice, in building a new, independent and sovereign Romania, for the triumph of socialism in our country. Their model of devotion to the cause of the workers class and of the revolution and to the fatherland's independence will always be followed by our party and people, by our new generation. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, while celebrating events that took place 40 years ago we do not forget the practical lessons of history, which point out the catastrophic consequences of a conciliatory attitude toward fascism, of a lack of vigilance and resolve against the policy of aggression and violation of the sovereign rights of other states and peoples. Currently, when in various countries fascist elements try to regroup again, when neofascist trends are emerging again and propagating racism, chauvinism and hate between peoples, progressive social forces, politicians and the people have the noble obligation toward the present and future generations to make every effort to block a new emergence of fascism and protect mankind against this enemy of civilization and progress, to safeguard the freedom, independence and very life of all nations, to achieve disarmament and to secure peace in the world. [applause]

Similarly, historical events and the social and political experience of our people conclusively highlight the great importance of uniting the struggle of the working people. The United Workers Front played an essential role in the evolution of the revolutionary process leading to the country's liberation. Its unity of action permitted the workers class to consistently lead the great political battles for democratic changes in the country and for wrenching power from the hands of the exploiting classes.

Under the conditions created by the transition to the new historical stage of the socialist revolution and construction, life demanded that the unity of the workers class and of its vanguard detachment be raised to a higher level. This great goal was fulfilled through the establishment in 1948 of the united party of the workers class resulting from the unification of the Communist and Social Democratic parties on the basis of the concept of dialectical and historical materialism, of scientific socialism and of the revolutionary theory worked out by Marx, Engels and Lenin. The establishment of the united party of the workers class provided the Romanian revolutionary forces with a vanguard detachment and staff capable of leading the socialist revolution and the complete work of building socialism in our country. [applause]

This victory had a profound international significance, as we were among the first in the world to have a workers party resulting from the unification of communists and socialists. The Romanian workers thus made an original contribution to enriching the theoretical and practical heritage of the international communist and workers movement. Romania's practical experience demonstrates that bridging the schism and uniting the workers class, developing cooperation between communists and socialists, and between all revolutionary and democratic forces which favor social renewal are essential conditions for the victory of the socialist revolution and construction.

It was precisely this unity that permitted the fulfillment of the vastly complex tasks involved in the changeover of our society to socialism. Life demonstrates that unity among all the working people, regardless of nationality, the unity of all our people, led by the Communist Party, continues to constitute, at the new stage at which we are, too, the decisive factor for fulfilling the impressive program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and for Romania's advance toward communism; it constitutes the source of all our victories in raising our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization, in defending our national freedom and independence. [applause, cheers]

This is why we must make every effort to continuously strengthen the monolithic unity of all our people around the RCP--the leading political force in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism in Romania.

At the same time, we militate and will continue to ceaselessly militate for closely uniting the world revolutionary forces, all the peoples, since only thus can they fulfill the ideal of a new society, build a better and more just world and safeguard international peace. May the May Day celebrations mark a new step forward in the consolidation of the unity of the working people in the world, in fulfilling the stirring historic appeal launched almost one and a half centuries ago by Marx and Engels: Proletarians of all countries, unite! Today more than ever this appeal must be completed by others: Peoples of the socialist countries, unite in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism, for fully asserting the socialist principles and for increasing their prestige in the world! Oppressed peoples and progressive peoples everywhere, unite in the struggle to eliminate imperialism and colonialism, for national liberation and social progress, for the free and independent development of each nation! Workers, peasants, intellectuals, women, young people, progressive and democratic people, unite to achieve social progress and a better and more just world! Socialist countries and peoples of the world, act in the closest unity on behalf of detente, cooperation and peace in the world! [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades, throughout our country the working people are meeting May Day amid the great creative upsurge of all our people who are engaged with all their forces in implementing the historic decisions of the 11th congress and the provisions of the 5-year plan. We can state with justified pride that in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan our people have attained remarkable successes in developing and modernizing the production forces, in increasing our economic and productive potential, in increasing the national wealth and raising the people's living standard, in developing science, culture and art, in perfecting the socialist production relations, which permitted our country to advance more rapidly along the path of progress and civilization.

I want to stress with satisfaction that in the first 4 months of this year we have attained considerable achievements in the country's socioeconomic development. Working with devotion and enthusiasm, the working people have fulfilled and exceeded the plan provisions for this period. These achievements demonstrate the correctness of the policy promoted by our party and state, who are creatively applying the general laws of socialism and universally valid truths to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania. These achievements highlight the realism of the 5-year plan provisions and the correctness of the 11th congress decisions and of the party program, as well as the strength of the RCP, which is honorably fulfilling its historical role as leading political force of the entire society along the path of prosperity, socialism and communism. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The great achievements attained in all areas are the result of the creative work of the workers class, peasantry and intellegentsia. They illustrate the revolutionary enthusiasm of all our people, who are steadily implementing the RCP's policy, which is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of all the working people, regardless of nationality, with the supreme interests of prosperity, happiness, freedom and independence of the fatherland.

For the great victories attained in increasing industrial and agricultural production and in the progress of the other branches of the economy, in the activities carried out in all the sectors of socialist construction, and on the occasion of this celebration, I want to convey warmest congratulations to the workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia, to all the working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, as well as best wishes for new successes for the greatness of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [applause]

While highlighting our great achievements in building socialism, we are aware of the fact that we still have much to do to insure for our people the living standard and level of civilization that they desire and deserve. For this purpose we must work resolutely to rapidly develop the production forces and improve social relations, to improve the leadership of all socioeconomic sectors, to consistently implement the socialist principles of social justice and equity.

Less than 2 years are left to complete the current 3-year plan. The 1979 provisions are decisive for the fulfillment of all the 5-year plan targets. To fulfill the plan, energetic measures must be taken throughout the economy to fully utilize our production facilities, to make best use of the machines and equipment, to optimally use the labor forces, to commission new projects on schedule and at the planned parameters. We must resolutely stimulate the creativity, scientific and technological ideas and initiatives of the working people with a view to continuously modernizing the production process. Let us promote stringent savings of energy and raw materials, while at the same time making efforts to improve the structure of our industry and to develop branches and sectors which require less energy. Another essential task of the working people is to increase labor productivity more rapidly and to improve the quality of all products.

As for agriculture, efforts must be intensified to implement all the programs envisaging increases in vegetable and animal production adopted by the party and state. Let us do everything in our power to effect a genuine revolution in the development of Romanian agriculture, thus obtaining crops and productions far superior to the present ones.

To promote our country's socioeconomic progress it is also extremely important to fulfill to the letter the foreign trade plan, primarily the export plan. We are continuously expanding Romania's international economic cooperation and mutually advantageous cooperation with all the states in the world. Special attention must be paid to implementing the new economic-financial mechanism, to achieving the itemized and net production as basic plan indexes, to insuring the efficiency of the bodies of collective leadership in all the units.

The expanding workers' self-management and self-administration at enterprises and the participation of the working personnel in the benefits of their enterprise must result in increased responsibility by each collective of working people for solving specific production problems and fulfilling the plan.

We have successfully fulfilled and even exceeded the provisions of the 11th congress on increasing the remuneration and general incomes of the working people. We will do everything possible to insure the implementation of the provisions envisaging additional increases in remunerations and incomes by increasing remunerations by 32 percent. These measures conclusively demonstrate the fact that the supreme goal of our party's policy, the very essence of the socialist construction, is the well-being and happiness of all the people, fully meeting man's needs and asserting his personality. [applause]

We are striving to implement the party-state decisions providing an extensive framework for participation by the working people of all categories in socioeconomic life, in managing the enterprises and institutions, in leading the state and the entire society. We will do everything possible to strengthen and continuously improve socialist democracy--a new type of democracy--which constitutes an essential factor in our steady advance along the path of prosperity and of building socialism and communism in Romania, [words indistinct] of the people, who are consciously creating their own history. [applause]

We must also intensify our efforts to continuously expand the scientific and cultural horizons of the working people, to raise their political and ideological level, to develop the socialist consciousness and shape a new man, to educate all the working people in the spirit of our revolutionary concepts, and to resolutely implement in all the areas the new principles of socialist ethics and equity. We must expand the scope of cultural-educational events within the framework of the "Hymn to Romania" festival--an extensive national manifestation of our people's creative genius. We must increase the role of the mass media, of the press, radio and television, of the creative unions, of literature and art, of our entire culture in the revolutionary education of the working people, in enriching our people's intellectual life.

In view of the complexity of the international situation, we must continuously strive to strengthen our defense capabilities, to increase the combat readiness of our army and of all our people, thus safeguarding Socialist Romania's peaceful and creative work, the freedom, national independence and integrity of our fatherland. [applause]

We must also make efforts to continuously improve the activities of our socialist state and to link it ever more closely to the masses, to increase the role of the central and local bodies of state power and administration in implementing the party's policy and mobilizing the people's creative energies to build socialism. Let us celebrate May Day with the firm determination to do everything in our power to implement the party program, to increase our national wealth, to raise the people's well-being, thus insuring our country's firm advance along the path of socialism and communism as well as the prosperity of our entire nation. [applause]

Dear comrades, we are celebrating May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people, under particularly complex international conditions characterized by the more and more forceful assertion of the peoples' will to live freely and independently, as masters of their national riches and of their fate, and characterized by the accentuation of the imperialist policy of domination and force and by the emergence of new areas of tension and interstate conflicts.

Under these conditions it is more necessary than ever to strengthen cooperation and collaboration, unity among the peoples and among all progressive forces to stop the aggravation of the international situation, to promote a new policy of freedom and independence, equality and peace. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from this, our state is intensifying its international activity and developing cooperation with all states, with the anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and we are participating actively in resolving the major problems confronting mankind. The development of events demonstrates the correctness of the assessments and guidelines of the 11th party congress, of the international policy practiced by the RCP and by Socialist Romania.

Our party and state resolutely act to develop friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries. We believed that it is one of our lofty duties to do all we can to contribute to the restoration and strengthening of unity among the socialist countries. We view this as a primary factor in increasing the force and influence of socialism in the world and in enhancing the role of the socialist countries in accelerating the renewing changes in international life.

The existing differences, the problems that have arisen, however complicated they may be, can and must be resolved in a comradely spirit by consultations and negotiations on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and assistance and international solidarity.

The socialist countries must by no means and under no pretext resort to military actions, and this applies to all states, irrespective of the nature of disputes that may arise. The solution of conflicts by peaceful understandings is of great international importance. It must demonstrate that socialism is able to insure a just, equitable and principled solution of any disputes in agreement with the peoples' interests and with the major requirements of peace and detente. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally devoted to May Day I would like to extend warm communist greetings to all working people, to the peoples in the socialist countries, together with warmest wishes for success in the great work of building the socialist and communist society, in their struggle for unity, for peace and progress throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We celebrate May Day also under the sign of militant solidarity with the communist and workers parties. We constantly strengthen relations of close cooperation and friendship with them on the firm basis of the principles of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, each party's right to formulate its political line in an independent manner in keeping with the concrete conditions under which it carries out its activity.

The RCP will continue to act, in closest cooperation and fraternity, with all communist and workers parties to strengthen the new type of unity among themselves and to increase the [role of the] communist and workers movement in the world revolutionary processes and in the development of international life for the cause of progress and peace throughout the world.

On this great holiday of the working people, we want to extend to all communist and workers parties warm revolutionary greetings, together with wishes for new successes in their struggle for defending the interests of the workers class, of all working people, for society's progressive transformation and for freedom, detente and independence. [cheers, chants]

The workers class and the working people in Romania develop broad cooperation and solidarity with the detachments of the workers class in all countries, the most powerful revolutionary force of contemporary society, the preserver of the loftiest human aspirations for progress, freedom and peace among the peoples.

We extend fervent workers greetings to all working people everywhere, together with wishes for new and ever greater successes in their struggle against exploitation and oppression, for freedom and social liberty and for a better and more equitable society, for the victory of socialism. [cheers, chants]

Under current conditions we believe that it is of ever greater importance to strengthen the unity of action of all the detachments of the workers class. Therefore, we develop relations of close cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties, with all progressive and democratic organizations, with all progressive forces of the contemporary world to whom we want to extend our warm greetings and wishes for success in their struggle for democracy, for peace and for a better life. [applause]

Romania has struggled and will continue to consistently struggle, to continuously expand cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries which represent the great majority of the globe's population. We cooperate with more than 100 developing countries at an economic, scientific-technical and cultural level. We cooperate more and more closely with them, considering this as an indivisible part of the general struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for new relations of equality and international justice.

A forceful manifestation of Romania's solidarity and friendship with the developing countries was the visit I paid to Libya, Gabon, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Burundi, Sudan, and Egypt. The friendship treaties, the joint declarations, the communiques and agreements signed and the understandings we reached set lasting bases for a new and forceful upsurge of relations with these states to expand our all-round cooperation, including production sharing, with a view to better utilizing the national riches in our mutual interests and in the interest of the cause of independence, progress and peace. [cheers]

In all the official documents signed, the talks and political speeches, I asserted the full support and the active solidarity of Socialist Romania in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for strengthening the national independence of these peoples and for their independent development on the road of socioeconomic progress, for promoting a new policy in the world of equality and respect for the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

During the meetings and talks with the leaders of the liberation movements in southern Africa, I reasserted our firm determination to continue to grant our full political, diplomatic and material support to the liberation movements in that area to eliminate any colonial oppression, the policy of racism and apartheid, to achieve each people's right to be masters and free in their own country. [cheers, chants]

I have strengthened my conviction that, despite the obstacles raised by the reactionary, colonialist and racist circles, the day is not too far away when all the peoples in complete freedom and national independence, when all of Africa will become a continent of free, independent nations with equal rights. [cheers, chants]

Everywhere during my visit the imperative of resolving all problems among the African countries by negotiations, by understanding, by strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African people was forcefully asserted, this being of primary importance for strengthening their national independence and for opposing the neocolonialist, imperialist policy and for rapidly eliminating the backwardness inherited from the past and for accelerating their socioeconomic progress. All the countries I visited expressed warm thanks for the support granted by Romania to the cause of freedom and independence on African soil.

Once again I was able to note with particular satisfaction the high prestige enjoyed by our party, by Socialist Romania and the great number of friends we have in the African countries as, in fact, everywhere in the world, due to the policy of peace, cooperation and detente which our fatherland promotes and due to the firm struggle against the imperialist policy, for the respect of the peoples' rights to master their national riches, the fruits of their labor and their own fate and their right to live in peace in keeping with their desires. [cheers, chants]

On the occasion of this great holiday, I want to extend to the peoples in Libya, Gabon, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Burundi, Sudan and Egypt, to the peoples throughout the African Continent and to all peoples who have shaken off the yoke of colonial domination and have embarked on the road of independent development and to those peoples who are still struggling for freedom, our warm wishes for success; once again I want to assure them of Romania's full solidarity of our constant support in their efforts aimed at a better life, at progress and national independence. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in consistently acting in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania is developing broad relations of cooperation with all the states in the world, irrespective of their social system, including with the developing capitalist countries. We believe that under the current international conditions interstate cooperation is a requirement imposed by both the international division of labor, by the ever greater interdependence between the national economies and by the interests of peace and detente, as well as by the fact that for a long time there will be countries in the world with different social systems and therefore they must follow the path of peaceful cooperation by mutually respecting each country's system and independent development.

On the occasion of May Day I want to extend to all the peoples in the world warm greetings on behalf of the Romanian people who are inspired by the deepest friendly feelings toward the other nations on the globe, together with wishes for new successes in their struggle for cooperation, disarmament, detente and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

Romania militates actively toward normalizing relations in Europe and implementing the documents signed in Helsinki as an indivisible whole. It militates for creating a lasting system of security which will guarantee all European peoples protection from any aggression and from any interference in internal affairs. We attach great importance to the thorough preparation of the future Madrid meeting in 1980 in the belief that more intensive action is necessary to develop broad and free economic, scientific and cultural cooperation among all states and especially to proceed to firm measures for military disengagement, without which one cannot conceive of real and lasting peace in either Europe or throughout the world.

We concern ourselves especially with expanding relations of friendship and cooperation with the Balkan countries. We will constantly act, together with the other Balkan countries, to turn this area into an area of peace, good neighborliness, of trust and mutually advantageous cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of achieving security throughout our continent.

From this forum and on the occasion of May Day, I would like to extend to all the peoples on our continent wishes for achieving European security, as well as warm greetings and best wishes for free and independent development. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the volume of today's military expenditure and the waste of resources brought about by the production of ever newer means of destruction; taking into account the danger to the peoples' peace and security generated by the increasing military arsenals, we must do all we can to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament.

The great achievements of science, of human knowledge, must be used not for destruction, but completely for the peoples' progress, freedom, well-being and for mankind's progress. [cheers, chants]

We proceed from the fact that the workers class, the socialist movement, the communists have always as their supreme goal mankind's liberation from the danger of wars, the achievement of a world of peace and understanding among the peoples. The responsibility of the forces of socialism, of the workers class, of the revolutionary militants everywhere is all the greater today to do all they can to achieve these vital desiderata, thus fulfilling their noble historic mission of insuring the construction of a world without exploitation and oppression, a world of peace and equal friendship among all peoples. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary for all the peoples to take immediate action to implement the decisions of the UN special session devoted to disarmament, to freeze military expenditure, troops and armaments and to gradually reduce them by allocating at least half of the funds thus made available to assist the developing countries and the rest for developing technology, culture and the well-being of each nation. [applause]

We wish for a rapid reduction and then withdrawal of the foreign troops within their national borders, for the dismantling of military bases, primarily of nuclear bases, on the territories of other states and the elimination of military blocs.

This year, which is the International Year of the Child, we believe that the best gift the people, the progressive forces, can offer to the youngest generation in this world is exactly the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, thus insuring for the children throughout the planet a quiet life, a secure future, and the opportunity to live a childhood without troubles and to fully enjoy the great achievements of science and civilization and the opportunity to prepare to carry on the torch of progress, well-being, freedom, equality and happiness of all mankind. [cheers, chants]

We know that the struggle for disarmament is not an easy one; however, we are firmly convinced that it is in the power of the people to impose disarmament, if they act in unison. The broad masses, the progressive forces everywhere can and must make their voice heard; they must bring about measures capable of freeing mankind from the nightmare of war and of insuring a lasting peace throughout the world. How topical are the lines of Eminescu [Romania's national poet] who said: Why do you forget that you have number and strength on your side, and if you want you can change the world? [applause]

We speak out and strive consistently for eliminating all the hotbeds of tension and conflict existing in the world and for settling any interstate conflict solely through peaceful means and negotiations, proceeding from the basic interests of the peoples and of general peace and security. Nothing can justify the use or threat of force in interstate relations or the recourse to armed confrontation and war. Only through direct discussions between the sides involved at the negotiating table can lasting and truly viable solutions be found for any conflict, no matter how complex. Along this line, we believe that the United Nations should assume a greater responsibility with efforts to preclude interstate disputes. If necessary a permanent body should be established to which the states could appeal for support in finding solutions to disputes through negotiations before they degenerate into armed confrontations or wars. It is better to resort to the United Nations, to good offices, than to weapons. Weapons can only complicate things and harm the friendship between peoples, peace and detente. Negotiations, direct discussions on problems, are the only rational and reasonable way, the way of friendship, cooperation and peace. [applause]

Given the current situation in the Middle East, Romania advocates efforts for a general settlement of the conflict, which should bring about a just and lasting peace through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, through a solution to the Palestinian problem based on that people's right to self-determination and to have an independent state, and through insuring the independence [applause] [Ceaurescu does not finish the sentence.]

Along this line we believe that it is very important to organize an international conference under the aegis of and with the active participation of the United Nations which should be attended by all the interested states, including the authentic representatives of the Palestinian people, the PLO, as well as the two cochairmen of the Geneva conference. [applause]

In view of the reality of the world's division into poor and rich countries, which came about as a result of the imperialist and colonialist policies, it is in the interests of all mankind to promote firm efforts to establish a new world economic order based on full equality and justice, an order which should eradicate underdevelopment and permit the more rapid progress of backward countries and their free access to scientific and technological achievements. The next UN General Assembly special session of 1980 on the new world economic order must adopt a concrete program along this line. As far as it is concerned, Romania will steadily militate for the success of this session, for the new world economic order which can secure a rapid development for the backward countries, economic stability for all mankind and prosperity for each nation. [applause]

From this forum I want to reaffirm our trust that the peoples, the true writers of history, have the strength and ability to overcome any difficulties and obstacles, and, acting in unity, to settle the major international issues in keeping with their interests and aspirations, thus building a better and more just world, a world of peace, cooperation, friendship and progress. [applause]

Esteemed comrades and friends, let us celebrate the great day of spring, labor and solidarity with the firm determination to fulfill and exceed the provisions of the 1979 state plan, thus meeting with new successes the 35th anniversary of our great national day, and the 12th party congress, which will work out a program for actively continuing the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [applause]

Let us solemnly pledge not to spare any effort in implementing the party program and raising the people's living standard, in promoting the prosperity and brilliance of our socialist fatherland, in strengthening its national sovereignty and independence. [applause, cheers] Let us do everything possible to contribute to the unity of the socialist countries, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and the peoples in the struggle for detente and peace in the world. [applause]

Long live May Day, the great anniversary of working people everywhere! [cheers, chants]
Long live our heroic people, builders of the newest and most just system, and their tested leader, the RCP! [cheers, chants]
Long live our beloved free fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania! [cheers]
Long live the solidarity of the socialist countries, of the communist parties, of the working people of the world, of the international forces of progress! [cheers]
Long live the solidarity of the developing and nonaligned countries, the solidarity of the peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for national freedom! [cheers, chants]
Long live equal cooperation among all the peoples in the world! Long live peace and friendship among all the nations! [cheers, chants]
From the bottom of my heart I wish you and all of our people ever greater successes in all your activities, good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

PARTY-STATE LEADERSHIP HOLDS FRIENDLY MAY DAY MEETING

AU302138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/4/1979--A comradesly get-together took place in Bucharest on April 30, in the evening, organized by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party in marking May Day. Participating were President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the R.C.P. and the Romanian state leadership, as well as veterans, executives of central institutions, leaders of mass and public organizations, heroes of socialist labour, representatives of the economic, scientific and cultural life. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu conversed cordially with veterans of the communist and working-class movement of Romania, with other participants.

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH GABON--The proceedings of the third session of the joint Romanian-Gabonese governmental commission for cooperation took place in Libreville. The two sides examined the development and further diversification of the bilateral relations of cooperation in the areas of economy, commerce, scientific-technical and cultural exchange, and negotiated three cooperation agreements concerning investments, air transportation and scientific research. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Apr 79 AU]

BULGARIAN PROSECUTOR VISIT--Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, State Council vice president, this morning received a Bulgarian delegation led by Chief Prosecutor Ivan Vachkov which is visiting our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the good relations between our countries and peoples and stressed the contribution mutual visits can make to developing and strengthening these relations. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU]

SAN MARINO PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1979--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, met on April 26 the delegation of the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino, now visiting Romania. During the talk, stress was laid with satisfaction on the good relations of friendship established between the two countries. Views were exchanged on the activity of the Romanian and San Marino parliaments, highlighted being the mutual wish to develop, in the future too, the relations existing between the two parliaments. The delegation of the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino also had talks with Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA--The protocol of the fourth session of the Romanian-Bulgarian joint commission on cultural cooperation was signed in Bucharest today. The proceedings took place from 23-26 April. The document envisages the major directions of the cultural and scientific cooperation in the next 5 years by organizing actions linked with important events in the two countries and by raising Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation in the field of culture and science onto a higher level. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH POLAND--An agreement was signed today between the editorial central within the Council for Socialist Culture and Education and the general directorate of publishing houses within the Ministry of Culture and Art of the Polish People's Republic on cooperation in the editorial field and books trade for 1979-80. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU]

LCY CC HOLDS FESTIVE ANNIVERSARY SESSION

AU011041 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0945 GMT on 1 May joins a national hookup to carry a live relay from Jozе Azman Hall in Bohinjska Bistrica of a festive session of the LCY Central Committee to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] which was held in Bohinjska Bistrica in 1939.

President Tito is reported to arrive at 0957 GMT. At 1001 GMT President Tito enters the hall and is greeted by applause. He proclaims the session open and a choir sings the Internationale. Tito then announces that Franc Popit will chair the session. Tito makes no further remarks and turns the meeting over to Popit. At 1004 GMT Franc Popit greets those present, saying that they include former members of the Central Committee and delegations of sociopolitical organizations. The session is greeted by the secretary of the Radovljica Communal League of Communists Committee. At 1010 GMT Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, begins his speech outlining the importance of the anniversary of the historical session. He speaks for 73 minutes on party history before World War II, stressing how Tito established the party's equality vis-a-vis the Comintern in which Stalin introduced his own methods. Dolanc ends his speech at 1123 GMT and France Popit concludes the session. At 1125 GMT, Tito is reported as leaving the hall. After a musical interlude from the studio, the relay resumes at 1131 GMT from in front of the Jozе Azman Hall in Bohinjska Bistrica where the local May Day festivities are being held. Tito is said to appear on the stand at 1132 GMT. A children's choir bursts into a medley of songs about Tito. Vinko Hafner, president of the Slovene Trade Union Council, at 1136 GMT makes a short speech in Slovene, referring to the importance of the historic Central Committee session 40 years ago and the 60th anniversary of the party.

At 1140 GMT, President Tito comes to the microphone and says: "Comrades, allow me [applause, chanting] allow me to congratulate you on May Day, the holiday of the working people of Socialist Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, we celebrate it this year in rain. But I think this will not bother us too much to carry out everything that we have planned to do, so that tomorrow may be even better for our young generations. Let us always remember [applause] what was 40 years ago and what we now have here. It will always remind us that we must strive even more to preserve the unity of our peoples, to safeguard peaceful work of Socialist Yugoslavia, in a word, to make it even better for the new generations, who will be able to say: Thank you, our predecessors, who have created this for us. May you live long." Tito's speech is received with applause and cheering. A program of music and songs then begins on stages set before the Jozе Azman Hall, and the relay ends at 1145 GMT.

Dolanc Address

LD012100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Speech by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY, delivered at a festive session of the LCY Central Committee in Bohinjska Bistrica on 1 May to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia: Speech entitled "Four Decades Since the Formation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] led by Comrade Tito"]

[Text] Bohinjska Bistrica--Comrades, in the past 60 years of our party's revolutionary struggle, a whole series of significant gatherings of its membership and leading organs noted prominent milestones in the development of the revolutionary movement of the working class and of the working masses of our country.

Their significance lies above all in the fact that they had armed the working class and its vanguard with the knowledge, means and forms of struggle which met the needs and demands of the given historical stage by developing the fighting strategy and tactics for the general political and social action of the masses for the revolutionary and democratic transformation of society.

One such historical gathering was undoubtedly the one held under Comrade Tito's leadership 40 years ago here in Bohinjska Bistrica from 15 to 18 March 1939. That was the session of the temporary leadership of the CPY which discussed many topical issues of the development and role of the CPY. At that session, the then temporary leadership constituted itself with minor changes as the CPY Central Committee, with Josip Broz Tito at the head. It was from precisely that moment that the continuous 40 years of work of our Central Committee began--the most fruitful stage of the development path of the CPY and the revolutionary struggle of our working class, of our nations and nationalities.

The constituting of the new CPY Central Committee with tempered cadres raised in the country in a severe class struggle; further, its next three sessions in April and May 1939 in Zagreb, Podresna and Lisca and the national consultative meeting of the leading aktiv of the CPY in Tacen at the foot of the Smarna Gora on 9 and 10 June 1939, as well as other party meetings held that year under Comrade Tito's chairmanship, marked a new revolutionary work style and method of our party which had increased its efforts tenfold, thus honorably fulfilling its role of the vanguard of the proletariat in the interest of its people and of its class, in the interest of peace, democracy, national and social liberation of the working people, in the defense of the country's independence. This was at a time when well-known internal contradictions had become suddenly exacerbated and when they had shaken the old Yugoslavia to its foundations. At the same time, Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities found themselves face to face with the fascist monster, face to face with the danger of losing their independence. As far back as September 1938, Comrade Tito was able to state with emphasis "in the country the party now enjoys a great prestige, not merely among the workers but also among the adherents of other democratic parties... [TANJUG ellipses] The people became convinced that communists work honestly and that they fight for the interests of the people."

The essential components of the CPY's development and policy at that time are the following:

--The process of the CPY developing into an ideologically and politically united and firmly organized fighting force, freed from opportunism, sectarianism, dogmatism and factionalism, a force ready and capable of revolutionary action;

--The ring of isolationism and of illegality of the party starts to break up; the party links up through combat activation of the working class and other progressive and democratic strata and popular forces, with the broadest popular masses; the party relies in particular on the workers and young people, trying to endow the popular masses movement with a revolutionary character and to imbue it with consciousness, organizational standards and enthusiasm;

--The broad and united fighting front of anti-fascist and democratic forces is being formed, and this provided the conditions for the broadest unity of all progressive and patriotic forces in the struggle for peace, bread and freedom and against the fascist threat;

--In the country, the party alone is formulating the political course and implementing it among the working masses and their organizations. The strategy and tactics of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers' movement were in line with the specific conditions in our country.

This was manifested in particular in the orientations and decisions of the new Central Committee and at the national consultative meeting of the leading party aktiv in Tacen. At that time a new political platform for the action of the party was confirmed, a platform which proceeded, above all, from the conditions and needs of the struggle of the people and the working class of our country. This was also manifested in the method in which the new Central Committee was elected. For Tito elected to the temporary leadership of the CPY Central Committee cadres on the basis of their work and prestige among the masses and in the party up to that time, without asking the Comintern--an approach which was inconceivable for the conditions at that time.

The aspiration towards political autonomy of our revolutionary workers' movement was the manifestation of the need to have the revolutionary action of Yugoslav communists and working masses as a whole freed from all external pressures and fetters, from doctrinaire views and stereotype models dictated by a world center, which had made it difficult for that movement for a long time to find the most adequate paths, methods and means for broad revolutionary political action in order that the party might become the genuine leader of the masses, the real political factor in Yugoslav society.

A revolutionary party of the Marxist type had been built, a party organized on the principle of democratic centralism but also a party which, unlike some others, had become at the same time more modern and autonomous in its decisionmaking, by adapting itself comprehensively to the given needs and conditions of the struggle of the working class, the working masses and progressive democratic forces of Yugoslavia. With this struggle for the independence of our party, in fact our clash with Stalinism also began.

Having successfully overcome in its own ranks a long stage of internal struggles, in particular against factionalism, opportunism and sectarianism, the CPY--with its new Central Committee led by Tito and thanks to its ideopolitical and organizational ability, clear program orientation and by relying on its broad popular masses and by having carried out on time political and military preparations--was able to lead the working masses of Yugoslavia into the triumphant national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

It is in this CPY concept, in its policy of the broadest opening up and linking up with the popular masses that the answer lies to the question of how it was possible for some 10,000 illegally organized communists at the time of the horrible fascist darkness over all Europe, and in an occupied and fragmented country--to lead the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia into the biggest liberation battle of their history. The guarantee of the CPY's success was found precisely in its ability to become the vanguard core of a very broad democratic and revolutionary movement and the front of the popular masses, of not being isolated but being truly the inseparable, the leading and linking part of the popular masses and all democratic and anti-fascist forces. This contains, in Comrade Edvard Kardelj's view, "the greatest historical significance of Tito's personal creative participation, both in the building of the party as well as in the formulation of its policy, strategy and tactics. In these efforts, Comrade Tito had the full support of the members of the Central Committee and of other cadres of our party. "But Tito was the man"--again I quote Comrade Kardelj--"who grasped in the most profound sense and who expressed most consistently and in the most explicit terms these development tendencies in our party, and who knew how to fight successfully--that is, with the most relevant means--for their implementation. It was precisely with such qualities and results of work that Tito acquired the authority and prestige as the indisputable leader of our party."

Comrades, about 10 days ago in Belgrade we formally observed the six decades of the existence and struggle of the CPY. With this LCY Central Committee session today we are marking in particular, within the framework of the LCY jubilee, the period of the past 40 years since the meeting at Bohinj which, as I have already stressed, was decisive for the consolidation and ideological maturing of our party, and which signals the beginning of the uninterrupted revolutionary continuity of our Central Committee.

The establishment of the new CPY Central Committee in our country was preceded by a number of decisive events and moments in the life of our party and of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers movement.

The CPY leadership had in fact not worked as a united and complete body for 10 years. The CPY Central Committee elected at the Fourth CPY Congress in Dresden at the beginning of November 1928 did not justify the hopes and demands of the membership, particularly with regard to the elimination of faction and group activity and with regard to other negative manifestations which were sharply criticized at the beginning of that year by the Zagreb party organization led by Josip Broz.

A part of that Central Committee was abroad, apart from Organizational Secretary Djuro Djakovic, who operated in the country and who was killed on 25 April 1929 together with Nikola Hecinovic, Red relief secretary. During the 6 January dictatorship CPY Central Committee member Bracan Bracanovic, Marko Masanovic, Rista Samardzic and Bozo Vidas-vuk were killed, as were leaders of the Federation of Yugoslav Communist Youth [SKOJ] Paja Marganovic, Mijo and Slavko Oreski, Janko Misic, Pera Popovic-Aga, Josip Kolumbo, Josip Debeljak and many others. Most communists were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In the period between January 1929 and September 1932, 28 trials of communists were held in the country before the court for the protection of the state. Many revolutionaries, including Edvard Kardelj, Djuro Pucar, Boris Kidric, Servo Mihalj, Marko Oreskovic, Ivan Milutinovic, Ognjen Prica, Jovan Veselinov, Pavle Gregoric, Radivoje Davidovic, Grga Jankez and others were then sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In April 1930 the remaining part of the CPY Central Committee went abroad. In so doing, it removed itself even more from the actual situation in the country, having no permanent and secure links with the party organization. This interrupted the continuity in the internal life of CPY. For more than 2 years party organizations in the country developed and operated without the influence of the Central Committee. Because of unhealthy relations and group struggles by the order of the Comintern, the composition of the Central Committee was changed in mid 1931: Jovan Malisic, political secretary of the Central Committee was changed, and the Central Committee was renamed Central Leading Instance, with Filip Filipovic as president and Antun Mavrak as organizational secretary. However, the situation in the leadership did not change essentially even then. The party leadership continued to live abroad without any sound links with the movement in the country.

And while the organizations in the country were gradually, and even successfully, overcoming the consequences of the heavy blows dealt them by the dictatorial regime, internal squabbling and group activity caused a total collapse in the CPY leadership abroad towards the end of 1931. To all intents and purposes the CPY did not have a leadership in the first half of 1932. Only in the second half of that year did the Comintern appoint a provisional leadership, in which Milan Gorkic discharged the duties of political secretary. Despite that, the influence of that leadership on the life and the work of the party in the country continued to be weak, sporadic and not efficient enough.

It was only at the beginning of 1934, when by a Comintern decision the provisional CPY leadership was again called the Central Committee, that the Central Committee's work began to be felt more forcefully, following the entry into the leadership of the proven revolutionaries Josip Broz, Blagoje Parovic and Milos Markovic. Through their activities they exercised a positive influence both on the stands of the Central Committee and on its attitude towards the organizations in the country.

However, unlike the situation in the leadership, as I have said, party organizations and leaderships in the country--following the 6 January attacks by the dictatorship--began to recover as early as the beginning of the thirties and began to revive with new members, mostly with young people. The party again led a number of actions by the working class and students, organized strikes and demonstrations, printing posters and the like. Communists took over the leading role in some local trade unions and other workers organizations. The party established a certain influence on the countryside as well. Progressive trends began to occur among the ranks of the intelligentsia as well. Several magazines on literary and social matters appeared in which publicists, authors and artists interpreted topical social manifestations from Marxist positions. Several works by the classical authors of Marxism appeared, including "Das Kapital" as translated by Mosa Pijade and Rodoljub Colakovic. Some CPY provincial leaderships published underground papers. In the preparations for the Fourth National CPY Conference in 1934 conferences of many local, district and regional party organizations were held in the whole of the country, and in Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Montenegro and Dalmatia provincial conferences took place as well. Up and down Yugoslavia the network of underground party cells was renewed which even the most brutal terror of the dictatorship was not able to destroy. The CPY had about 2,000 members. By and large these were cadres matured in the country, in the workers movement itself, in SKOJ organizations, and many of these cadres were tempered by prison sentences.

Then in March 1934 the revolutionary Josip Broz left the prison. He immediately began to take part in the Croat party leadership work. In July 1934 Broz was elected member of the CPY Central Committee, and then into its Politburo. Working on the preparations for the fourth national conference, Comrade Tito became better acquainted with young Slovene communists Edvard Kardelj and Boris Kidric, who became his closest collaborators. They were already experienced revolutionaries, with a great reputation in party organizations in Slovenia and further afield, too.

Giving his impressions of his first meeting with Comrade Tito in Slovenia in 1934, Comrade Kardelj stressed how Tito had immediately made a big impression on him, "especially since he was so much different from a number of other people who were then coming to Slovenia either as members of the party leadership abroad or as instructors of that leadership. Among them there were some people who tried to make the broad revolutionary practice fit the mold of doctrinaire revolutionary phraseology or who in a stereotyped way transmitted various recipes and directives coming from the Comintern which were valid for the entire world and which accordingly did not quite fit the real conditions of any country. When Tito ended his prison sentence he was not at all burdened by what I would call this 'clerk-type revolutionary spirit' which was the consequence of the then Comintern methods. With the profound and yet simple thought of a revolutionary, he discussed our situation with us, and with his knowledge and rich experience he helped us to arrive at the best possible conclusions... [TANJUG ellipses] and this is why later on Tito, when he took over the CPY leadership, was for us a sacrosanct authority, not because of his function per se, but because we were aware that he was introducing something new in our party, something that was genuinely revolutionary and independent of doctrinaire stereotype patterns and recipes."

The process of the revival and the internal consolidation of the CPY developed, so to speak, along an ascending line in 1935, 1936 and 1937, despite the fact that the pressure and the terror exerted by the regime on the communists had not diminished. At the end of 1935, the CPY had 3,000 members.

The party also significantly affirmed itself in the campaign for the parliamentary elections in 1935, when it had established broad links with the popular masses by creating among them its firm strongholds. The party had also adopted a clear stand as regards the national question. The attitude was adopted that the right to self-determination does not mean the unconditional secession and creation of independent states, and that the solution of the national question was possible within the context of the Yugoslav state community; in this way the earlier action slogan on the wrecking of Yugoslavia and creating of a Balkan federation was abandoned.

The fighting activity of the working class was on a pronounced increase in 1935, when there were 140 strikes, and in 1936, with over 400 strikes. The party paid great attention to the work in the organizations of the United Workers' Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia which had 54,000 members in 1936. The party achieved significant political successes in the 1936 municipal elections. Through some legal organizations the party even succeeded in putting forward as candidates a large number of communists for municipal councillors, some of whom were even elected. There was also a growing enthusiasm in the progressive youth movement. The influence of the CPY in the women's movement for equality, for the right of votes for women and for the resolving of the problems of working women also increased.

The most significant action which the CPY led at that time in the international sphere was the one connected with civil war in Spain. The party organized the dispatch of volunteers to international brigades which fought on the side of the Spanish Republic. Over 1,600 Yugoslavs arrived in Spain and fought on the side of the republic; 700 of them were killed and over 300 wounded. Blagoje Parovic, a prominent CPY leader, was also killed. The CPY's attitude towards the struggle of the Spanish people against fascism was the manifestation of the party's internationalism and highly-developed feeling of international revolutionary and anti-fascist solidarity.

In a nutshell, by developing a rich political activity through many forms, the CPY implemented its concept of creating a broad anti-fascist, revolutionary and democratic movement, thus paving the way for linking up with popular masses and for penetrating the country's political life. The breadth of the CPY's policy yielded results: The party became increasingly a real workers' party, that is, a popular party, the exponent of the linking up of all progressive forces in the country.

However, the discrepancy between the political activity of the party's membership and the work of its leadership abroad became increasingly greater and more obvious. The seat of the CPY Central Committee was at that time in Vienna; then it moved to Paris. A section of the cadres was in Prague or in training in Moscow. Separated from political life in the country, tied to the Comintern and dependent on the Comintern's apparatus in the political and financial respect, the Central Committee was not able to operate independently as the leadership of a revolutionary movement and of its communist vanguard.

In addition, there were people in the Central Committee who were encumbered by careerism and this led continually to personal clashes and even to group struggles.

In outlining the difficult situation--in which the CPY and the revolutionary movement in the country found itself confronted with the activity of factional elements outside the country--Tito noted among other things in a report in 1938 that those people "never asked him how matters were in Yugoslavia, how our party was, etc., but they were always engaged in speculations about how they would resolve our problem and who would be in the new leadership."

Therefore, the question of the return of the Central Committee to the country became more and more the topic of discussion in party organizations. The consultative meeting of the leading CPY aktiv in Moscow in August 1936 adopted the decision that the CPY Central Committee should go back to the country. At that time Tito was put in charge, with special powers, of directly leading the party's work in the country and of preparing the conditions for the return of the Central Committee and for its formation in the country.

On his return to Yugoslavia in December 1936, Tito implemented measures concerned with the party's internal consolidation. He worked on the implementation of the decisions of the fourth national conference of the CPY on the formation of the communist parties of Slovenia and Croatia. He managed directly the work of the founding congress of the Communist Party of Croatia held at the beginning of August 1937. A little earlier the founding congress of the Communist Party of Slovenia was held under Edvard Kardelj's leadership. In the middle of that year, Tito set up the youth commission of the Central Committee of the CPY led by Ivo Lola Ribar, with the task of settling the organizational state in the SKOJ. At that time the instructions for the work of SKOJ as the fighting core of the mass youth movement were worked out.

After the arrest of Milan Gorkic, Comrade Tito took over the leadership of the CPY in August 1937, and the leadership of the Central Committee. At the beginning of May 1938, at a meeting of representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia and of the provincial committee of the CPY for Serbia, with the participation of Ivo Lola Ribar, secretary of the Central Committee of SKOJ, held at the mountain hut in Lisca, Slovenia, Tito formed a provisional leadership of the CPY which consisted of Edvard Kardelj, Franc Leskosek, Miha Marinko, Josip Kras, Andrija Zaja, Dragutin Petrovic, Aleksander Rankovic and Milovan Djilas. Ivo Lola Ribar did not formally enter the leadership at that time, but was in fact a member and always attended its sessions. A few days later, in the middle of May, Comrade Tito wrote to his close associate Prezihov Voranc, the CPY representative in Paris, through whom he maintained contact with Dimitrov, and reported to him on the session held in Lisca, that is, on the formation of the CPY provisional leadership: "I tackled the work with great vigor and I am very satisfied... [TANJUG ellipses]. Recently, I composed at long last a daddy (CPY leadership--TANJUG) for the country. A session was held and a series of important decisions adopted."

To all intents and purposes this act was the implementation of the decision on the transfer of the leadership in the country, and its subsequent formation into the CPY Central Committee in Bohinjska Bistrica signified a major victory for Tito and for those best party cadres who had been making this demand for a long time, that is, that the Central Committee should be in the country to carry out its work regardless of the difficult underground conditions, and not in Vienna, Paris or Moscow. To return the Central Committee into the country meant to return it to the party and to return the party to the working class and to the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. As early as during the Seventh Comintern Congress in 1935, in the circles of Yugoslav communists in Moscow, Comrade Tito stressed that the CPY leadership must go into the country, but the Comintern people did not want to hear about it then at all.

In his letter to Georgi Dimitrov in the summer of 1938 Tito asked the secretary General of the Comintern to see to it that the question of the CPY and of its leadership should be finally resolved: "I stand by my view that it must rely on the cadres in the country and that the leadership must be in the country, under the party control." In his report written on 17 September 1938 for a session of the Comintern Secretariat Comrade Tito reiterated his stand: "In my view the leadership must be in the country. This is asked for also by all party organizations in the country." However, this decision was being put off for a long time. In the CPY there was no confidence in the Comintern. The people there thought that it was always better for a part of the leadership to stay outside so that they can keep it under their control.

At the end of August 1938 Tito left for Moscow for talks with the Comintern leadership when the crisis of the CPY position in the Comintern was finally resolved, that is to say, when the danger of the CPY's dissolution was removed. During these talks, as well as in his report on the situation within the CPY and in the country, Tito proved to the Comintern leadership that our party could not be identified with the manifestations of factional squabbles and group conflicts within one section of the leading cadres because, unlike the latter, the party was united and permeated by the revolutionary spirit leading the working masses in their struggle for the implementation of their daily political and social demands.

Tito was in a position to cite both the successful work of the provisional party leadership and the results of many actions conducted by the party at that time, both against the reactionary pro-fascist Stojadinovic-Korosec regime and for the democratization of the country, for national freedom and equality, and also against the growing fascist threat from abroad. A powerful strike movement of the working masses with economic, social and political demands was also developing in the country. The youth movement too was going from strength to strength. In a word, the upsurge of the political and class struggle conducted in the country under the leadership of the CPY constituted a powerful support in favor of Tito's action to remove the mistrust of the leadership of the Comintern towards the CPY. What happened is that the Comintern then discussed the proposal to dissolve the CPY which was a fate suffered at that time by a number of parties. The dissolution of the CPY would have undoubtedly had ominous consequences in view of the great authority which the Comintern then enjoyed in the world communist movement. That proposal was all the more monstrous because our party at that time had already consolidated its ranks politically, ideologically and organizationally, and had taken firm root in the working class and among the working masses of Yugoslavia.

All these were the facts which gave Tito the right and the duty in his talks in the Comintern to behave as a genuine representative of Yugoslav communists. Tito did not find the going in the Comintern easy: He experienced difficult moments, primarily because of the Comintern's attitude toward the CPY and also personally toward him. Like all communist parties in the world, the CPY was then a section of the Communist International. The attitude of all CPY leaderships towards the Comintern until that time, set up by the Communist International and replaced at will, was primarily one of a subordinate towards his superior. With Tito this nature of relations between the Comintern and the CPY virtually ceased.

It is a fact that at that time the Comintern was turned into a centralist-operational leadership of the overall struggle of the international workers' movement. It was its inviolable leading factor. It is no surprise that as a result contradictions occurred, on the one hand between the Comintern so-called general line and, on the other hand, the requirements of concrete political action in the field, and not in Yugoslavia alone.

The CPY never underrated the role of the Comintern and the services it rendered to the international workers movement. The Comintern made a significant contribution to the affirmation of the working class in the world as an increasingly powerful political factor in social life and liberated its most progressive revolutionary part of the pressure of opportunism and reformism which social democrats had attempted to impose on the workers' movement as the dominant principle. This is not the place to speak of other positive aspects of the work of the Third International which, as I have said, we have never denied.

According to Lenin's concept the Comintern was set up so that there was no leading party in it, because Lenin opposed this notion as vigorously as Marx had done in his time. Engels' warning is well known that internationalism is possible only on the soil of independence and between equal revolutionary parties and movements. In the first stages of its existence the Comintern did not restrict the practice and initiative of the Communist Party. However, later on matters changed qualitatively and radically. In the '30s the Comintern outlined the basic interests of the workers' movements of individual countries and subordinated them to the discipline of the center and to its general line. Via the Comintern Stalin transmitted his internal domestic methods even to the international workers movement.

All this, it goes without saying, had as its result that the Comintern began to concern itself not merely with the political line of one communist party or another, but also with its organizational and cadre questions. Therefore, Tito's action should be appreciated all the more because under those conditions he did everything that could be done: He brought the Central Committee back to the country; he made it up of young and capable revolutionaries, workers and intellectuals who, together with him formulated the political course in line with the conditions, needs and possibilities in the country; he gave up the financial help of the Comintern; he protected some cadres from condemnation by the Comintern, thus exposing himself to the danger of a conflict with the Comintern; he adopted together with the Central Committee individual Yugoslav assessments on such political events as the Hitler-Stalin treaty, for instance.

In open talks with the Secretariat of the Comintern in 1938 and 1939, Tito proved in practice--while the Comintern was making its own assessments of the state in the CPY leadership and concerned itself with its interventions and thus itself contributed to factionalism and group struggles--that the party in Yugoslavia was alive and working in a united manner, that thousands of communist workers, intellectuals and peasants were at the focus of the revolutionary struggle, believing that the situation in the whole of Yugoslavia was fraught with revolutionary conditions which demanded that communists truly take on their role and responsibility and that they rally together all the progressive forces of Yugoslavia in the struggle for the country's democratization and for its defense.

In 1939, the CPY had 5,500 members organized into networks of illegal party cells throughout the country. At founding congresses, the communist parties of Slovenia and Croatia were formed led by their central committees; in Serbia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Vojvodina and Bosnia-Herzegovina the party organizations were led by provincial committees; in Kosovo and Metohija, an oblast committee was in charge, while a provisional leadership of the CPY for Macedonia was being formed.

Thus, thanks to Comrade Tito's decisive action, the so-called question of the CPY in the Comintern was finally resolved. At its session on 5th January 1939, the Secretariat of the Comintern accepted Tito's report, approved his work up to then and entrusted him with the task of forming the CPY Central Committee.

However, even after such an attitude of the Comintern leadership, reservations as regards the CPY went on for a long time yet in Moscow. Leaders of individual parties continued to present false accusations and to spread slander at the expense of the CPY and its officials, as for instance the CPSU representative on the Comintern Manuilskiy, who maintained in his report at the 18th Congress of the CPSU in March 1939 that the CPY "is saturated by provocateurs and spies."

It is from the fact that the Comintern Secretariat entrusted Tito with the task of forming the CPY Central Committee, that some historians have drawn the conclusion that he was at that time the mandator of the Comintern. However, taking into consideration the situation in the CPY then and the work of the provisional leadership, and linking this with Tito's personality and work, an entirely different conclusion is logical.

A communist and revolutionary took over the leadership of the party; he was known not only to a narrow circle of party activists but also to a large number of party and trade union organizations in the country. A worker took over the leadership of the party who had been active for nearly three decades in the socialist trade union movement, a participant in the October Revolution, a member of the CPY since shortly after its founding, the organizer of party and trade union actions in Zagreb and the Bjelovar area in the course of 1921-1925, secretary of the party cell and the workers' trustee at the shipyard in Kraljevica, party leader and organizer of the strike of the workers of the Jasenica railway car factory in Smedervska Palanka, leading communist of the Zagreb proletariat who began as far back as 1928 the decisive struggle against factionalism in the party, who, after his arrest at the well-known bomb trial, boldly declared in the king's court that he acknowledged only the judgement of the party for whose ideals he was ready to sacrifice even his life, secretary of the organization of communists who were imprisoned in Lepoglava and Maribor; then after his release from prison--after serving a 5-year sentence--member of the Provincial Committee of the CPY for Croatia, a communist who openly told the comrades at the CPY Central Committee in Vienna in the summer of 1934 what the membership thought of the leadership being abroad, outside the country; a member of the party's top organ since 1934, our party's delegate to the Seventh Congress of the Comintern and CPY representative at the Balkan Secretariat, direct organizer of the assistance to the Spanish people's struggle against fascism, member of the CPY leadership who, regardless of all the dangers, fought in his own country, was in constant contact with the membership, the organizations and the working people of the towns and villages.

In a nutshell, the persons who took over the leadership of the CPY was a worker, a Marxist, and a revolutionary, esteemed and beloved by the working class, who had for years already been waging a persistent struggle for such a party and its policy, which was also in line with the fighting aspirations and sentiments of a great majority of the party membership, the working class, our nations and nationalities. [prolonged applause] This was why Tito gained, even long before becoming the secretary general of the CPY, the trust of the great majority of the party membership in the country. Tito adopted the function of the secretary general of the CPY as the one selected by that party and not as a candidate of the Comintern apparatus. [lengthy applause] Tito was the only candidate and the choice of the Yugoslav communists, and this was also decisive for the consent which the Comintern gave.

Comrades, immediately after Comrade Tito's return to the country, here in Bohinjska Bistrica, in the house of Tomaz Godec, a leather worker and communist, a session of the provisional leadership of the CPY was held from 15 to 18 March 1939, which constituted itself as the Central Committee of the CPY led by Josip Broz Tito.

In addition to Tito as secretary general, the following became members of the CPY Central Committee; Edvard Kardelj, Milovan Djilas, Josip Kras, Franc Leskosek, Miha Marinko and Aleksandar Rankovic.

Tito organized the session of the Yugoslav party leadership in Slovenia, because a strong party organization existed there, led by tempered cadres, an organization which had been able to take on such a responsibility. In this context, I particularly stress the role of Comrade Edvard Kardelj and of Comrades Franc Leskosek and Miha Marinko, both of whom are present here today. The party organization of Jesenica was also strong, and Tomas Godec, member of the party, was closely linked with it. He later participated, as the delegate of Slovene communists, in the Fifth National Conference of the CPY in Zagreb. In Bohinjska Bistrica at that time the complete secrecy and safety of the meeting was guaranteed. This represented a great tribute to Slovene communists.

The main burden of preparing the meeting in Bohinjska Bistrica was borne, in addition to Comrade Tito, by Comrade Kardelj. Both Tito and Kardelj stayed for some time before the meeting in Bohinjska Bistrica, preparing and writing drafts of the documents which were later adopted at the meeting. They stayed in Bohinj for about 10 days after the meeting in order to definitively complete the articles for PROLETER and other party documents and articles for other papers.

On this occasion, I would like to stress in particular the role and personality of the revolutionary Comrade Edvard Kardelj. His works from that time and in particular the manifesto of the founding congress of the Communist Party of Slovenia, the book "The Development of the Slovene National Question," published under the pseudonym Sperans, then his articles "The Working Class and the Agreement," "The Criticism and the Freedom of Spiritual Creativity," "The Policy and the Tasks of the Intellectuals," "For the Alliance of the Working People", as well as other articles published in VECERNIK and PROLETER went far beyond Slovenia and the problems of the Communist Party of Slovenia, and they most certainly also exerted an influence on the orientation of the CPY as a whole. At that time Kardelj was already a prominent and recognized Marxist and revolutionary of our party, and was engaged in party work in specific terms not only in Slovenia but also in other parts of our country. Comrade Kardelj's theoretical works and political activity represented a precious contribution both to the development of the ideopolitical platform of the CPY and to the finding of forms and means for its struggle.

At the session in Bohinjska Bistrica, Comrade Tito submitted an extensive report on the results of his talks at the Comintern. Many topical political problems such as the country's defense against the growing fascist danger, the latest parliamentary elections, the elections and the problem of the workers party and the work of the trade unions and young people were discussed and assessed. It was decided that, in order to consolidate the party further, its ranks should be cleansed of factionalist and other antiparty elements, new members from the ranks of the workers, young people and women should be admitted to the party more boldly; furthermore, that greater attention be paid to raising the ideological and political level of the party membership, that preparations for the printing of PROLETER, the CPY organ, in the country be made. The editing of this organ was entrusted to Comrade Tito. The session adopted the resolution of the CPY Central Committee which also referred to the leadership of the Comintern and made an assessment of the political situation in Yugoslavia and determined the tasks of communists. An open letter to CPY members was also adopted. The Central Committee also approved the measures which Tito had taken earlier to prevent factional activity in individual centers abroad and in the country, and in particular while serving a prison sentence in the Sremska Mitrovica prison where some 200 CPY members were imprisoned and where the group around Petko Miletic had been carrying on destructive work for some time.

At that time, as is known, the prison committee led by Miletic had been dismissed and Nosa Pijade, as mandator of the Central Committee, was given the task of settling the situation in the party organization. As far back as the end of 1937, Tito in a letter to the communists in Sremska Mitrovica prison, in calling on them to rally around the party cause, stressed that it "is not a matter for one man alone but that this is the course of our top forum." And furthermore: "People come and go, but our party stays; we are building it up and we are defending it from overt and covert enemies because the party is the only guarantee of the future and the victory of our class and our people."

At its session in Bohinjska Bistrica, the Central Committee decided that in addition to Petko Miletic, the following be expelled from the CPY: Kusovac, Maric, Baljkas, Jelaska, Vojnilovic, Korski, and some other members, due to antiparty activity, group activity, attempts at reviving factional struggles, lack of discipline and disobedience to party decisions.

In accepting as accurate the assessments, interpretations and accusations made by some other cadres of our party in the Comintern and by official Soviet organs, the CPY Central Committee also expelled from the party at that time Milan Gorkic, Ivan Grzetic, Sima Markovic, Djuka Cvijic, Vladimir Copic and some others. All of them had until then been in the Soviet Union and had been arrested, sentenced and killed during the time of the Stalin purges, or every trace of them had been lost. Several hundred other Yugoslav communists who had devoted their whole life to the revolution, including Filip Filipovic, the first secretary of our party, also perished in the monstrous purges at that time.

Our party did not agree with these staged trials and the physical liquidation of the people during the time of Stalin. Such a method of destroying people has never been accepted by the communists of Yugoslavia. Speaking recently about this, Comrade Tito stressed, in my view, two exceptionally significant aspects. First, it is true that among the CPY leaders at that time there had been dyed-in-the-wool factionalists who had inflicted many difficulties on our party. As regards those people, we need not alter the political assessment made by the CPY Central Committee at that time, on their factional work. However, what is an entirely different matter--as Comrade Tito says--and what is monstrous and totally inhuman is to condemn to death and shoot revolutionaries and one's own recent comrades, as Stalin had done.

Second, Comrade Tito believes that a certain section of Yugoslav revolutionaries of that time, who were arrested and condemned by the NKVD, had been wrongly expelled from the party. In view of the conditions under which it operated, the CPY Central Committee at that time had to accept the interpretations given some people by the official Soviet organs.

Here is what Comrade Tito says about the tragic fate of the communist fighters who perished in Stalin's purges. "There is nothing more terrible for a revolutionary than to perish innocently at the hands of his comrades."

Many of them were rehabilitated after Stalin's death by the judiciary organs of the Soviet Union. Having learned about the terrible events of those times, we also politically rehabilitated our comrades, while marking the 40th anniversary of the CPY, and paid them the tribute due them as revolutionaries. For the sake of historical truth, however, we should throw more adequate light on the revolutionary path of some other people and investigate even more extensively their place in our revolutionary workers movement. I think that we all agree with Comrade Tito's recent proposal about our League of Communists adopting a clearer orientation towards such party cadres as Milan Gorkic, Ivan Grzetic and some others who deserve to be given a relevant place in the history of our party.

"Because it is entirely clear"--I quote Tito's assessment--"that Gorkic had not been a foreign spy at all, as he had been accused."

The commission of our Central Committee which works on the history of the LCY, I think, should bear all this in mind and put right some of the inaccurate or one-sided assessments of some individuals of our party.

Comrades, at its session in Bohinjska Bistrica, the CPY Central Committee paid particular attention to the question of the country's defense. At that time Fascist imperialism had begun its open aggression in Europe, an aggression that also became a direct threat to the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Having violated many international treaties, as is known, Hitler began, as far back as the spring of 1938, to alter the map of Europe by military force; first he annexed Austria to the Third Reich and then he occupied Czechoslovakia, thus preparing himself for the conquest of other countries in Europe.

The CPY Central Committee faced the overriding task of reorganizing and consolidating the party and preparing at the same time for the fateful days that--this was clear to everybody--were sure to come and to formulate a political platform which would be acceptable to all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of society at that time. The treacherous policy of the ruling reactionary bourgeoisie in Yugoslavia was evident. Prince Paul and the government of Milan Stojadinovic pursued an openly pro-Nazi course. The premier even went as Hitler's guest to Berlin. On his return he deceived the Yugoslav public by stating that Hitler had confirmed the principle of the inviolability of the Yugoslav border. In its proclamation to the peoples of Yugoslavia in connection with the occupation of Austria, the CPY Central Committee, however, warned that Hitler was the sworn enemy of freedom and of the Yugoslav peoples, who were now under direct threat because divisions wearing swastikas had already arrived on the Yugoslav border. The CPY Central Committee called on the peoples of Yugoslavia to defend themselves against the fascist invaders and pointed out that the peoples of Yugoslavia were linked together by destiny: "The destiny of the Serbian people is linked with the freedom of Slovenes and Croats. Just as Kosovo followed the defeat of the battle on the River Marica, so, after the fall of Ljubljana and Zagreb, it would be Belgrade's turn. Without Slovenia there can be no Yugoslavia; without the freedom of the Slovenes and the Croats there can be no freedom for the Serbian people, either."

The day before the beginning of the session in Bohinjska Bistrica--on 14 March 1939--German fascist divisions occupied the remaining parts of Czechoslovakia without encountering any resistance. It is understandable, therefore, that at this session the Central Committee was primarily concerned with the threat posed by the fascist aggression, that is to say, to the march of conquest by the fascist forces of Germany, Italy and Japan, who had already begun the Second World War in order to divide the world again and enslave small nations and independent states. Ethiopia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Albania had already fallen as victims of German and Italian fascism, and in Asia the Chinese people heroically resisted the Japanese invaders. It was obvious that fascism was getting ready for further conquests. The CPY Central Committee was aware that this danger was all the greater for Yugoslavia because of a strong "fifth column" existing in it. There were also many German and Italian agents who were using all this to bring about the collapse of Yugoslavia, which in any case was already weighted down by the unresolved nationality question and by a lack of internal freedom and democratic rights for its citizens.

This is why, in its open letter to the CPY membership adopted at the Bohinjska Bistrica session, the Central Committee pointed to the imminent fascist threat and to the responsibility of the communists: "In view of these great dangers, an enormous responsibility and difficult tasks devolve on our party, because the communists are duty-bound at all times to place all their strength in the service of the people to whom they belong, particularly now when their existence is in jeopardy." The Central Committee called on all CPY members "to close their ranks around their Central Committee in the struggle to implement the tasks facing us."

In connection with the occupation of Czechoslovakia, the CPY Central Committee also addressed a proclamation to the peoples of Yugoslavia, of which 8,000 copies were distributed. The Central Committee noted the vigilance required to confront the danger threatening the peoples of Yugoslavia, because German and Italian imperialists were already preparing to march further to the east and the south, not concealing the fact that it was Yugoslavia's turn, too. However, regardless of the extent of the difficult days of tribulation facing the peoples of Yugoslavia--the Central Committee said in its proclamation--there is no reason for low spirits: "The independence of Yugoslavia can be preserved from the onslaught of fascist invaders if all patriotic and democratic forces rally together and establish fraternal concord and agreement between the peoples of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's independence can be defended if its people are satisfied and if they display unity."

"This can be achieved only if the people are given their democratic and national rights and if the working class is acknowledged and more openly guaranteed its political and social rights." The Central Committee then openly stressed that Dragisa Cvetkovic's government "is not the government that our peoples need in the present difficult situation," and that the capability to insure the preservation of Yugoslavia can be obtained only by a people's government that will urgently secure all democratic and national rights for the people and take all the measures for the defence of the country, and that, in its foreign policy, will seek support from democratic forces, primarily the Soviet Union, and that, together with other Balkan peoples, will establish friendship and alliances for the sake of preserving its independence.

All these things, in effect, laid down the political platform for the action of the CPY in the country and for its even more resolute and more extensive links with peoples' masses and all democratic and antifascist forces.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia was the only political force that consistently and resolutely denounced the fascist aggressors and pointed out the danger threatening the peoples of Yugoslavia by the Axis forces. They were also the only ones who simultaneously took measures for the defense of the country. The regime approved of the fascist conquests, and all other political parties, including those in the united opposition, assumed a passive stance as if nothing of any significance was happening in Europe or on Yugoslavia's borders. It was, therefore, not fortuitous that by virtue of its clear stands and struggle the CPY was acquiring a greater reputation and more and more influence among those people whose mood was antifascist and who were ready to defend their country against the fascist aggressors.

Comrades, with the formation of the new CPY Central Committee at the Bohinjska Bistrica session after a lapse of 10 years, and for the first time since the introduction of the dictatorship of 6 January, the complete CPY leadership permanently lived and worked in the country. The new leadership consolidated its links with party organizations and leaderships throughout the country and worked to resolve the urgent problems of our working people. It organized the party propaganda machine, the publication of PROLETER, the printing and distribution of political proclamations and Marxist literature, and tackled the organization of schools and courses for Marxist education of the cadres.

This, in fact, represented far more than the solution to an organizational problem. It was an entirely new political program, a program for the development of our party as a whole and was a manifestation of a deep change in its orientation as the leading ideological and political force of our working class, of the working peasantry and all democratic and progressive forces in Yugoslavia. It was this orientation that opened the struggle for the concrete solution to the economic and social problems of the working masses with regard to the implementation of their democratic rights and national equality, and within the party itself it represented a resolute line toward the liquidation of opportunism, sectarianism and the vestiges of factional disputes. This is why one of the main slogans stressed by Comrade Tito was to break the ring imposed on the party by many years of underground work. "Only the closest link with the people and with the masses, and the joint struggle for the general well-being of the people," wrote Comrade Tito in March 1939, "constitute a guarantee for the achievement of a better future for which we communists are fighting. The moment we communists embark on a different path, a path of isolation from the broad popular masses--our mother--we are doomed to failure."

At its session in Bohinjska Bistrica, the CPY Central Committee also decided to organize, within a short time, a consultative meeting of the leading aktiv of the CPY to consider these party tasks and the questions of party work as a whole. In the meantime, the Central Committee held three more sessions. The national consultative meeting of the leading CPY aktiv was held at Tacen at the foot of Smarna Gora, also in Slovenia, on 9-10 June of the same year. At Tacen, in fact, the decisions adopted in Bohinjska Bistrica were verified and elaborated.

This consultative meeting was attended by 29 delegates from all over the country. Tito's report on the state of the party occupied the central place at this meeting. The report by Edvard Kardelj on the foreign and domestic political situation aroused great attention. Ivo Lola Ribar spoke about the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia, while Franc Leskosek reported on the work of the trade unions. After a thorough discussion, in which all 29 delegates took part, the meeting unanimously approved the work of the new Central Committee and all measures adopted on the organization of the party and ways to strengthen it. It was felt that the KPJ has already overcome its difficulties, that it had become organizationally stronger and that it was capable of playing a leading ideopolitical role in the life of the country--that is, of leading the struggle of the working class. The consultative meeting especially emphasized the task of preparing a planned organization of party courses for the CPY members, and especially for the party aktiv, including the secretaries of the party cells. It was also decided to intensify the collection of contributions for the party and thus insure its financial independence.

The CPY Central Committee paid special attention to the ideological and organizational building of the party and the system of leadership. Narrow and sectarian party organizations, which were practically isolated from the masses, were not in keeping with the new work conditions. It was, therefore, above all necessary to reject sectarianism in work, to resolutely carry out the reorganization of the party, to adapt to new needs and to orient the communists toward work in mass organizations. After the session of the Central Committee in Bohinjska Bistrica and the national consultative meeting of the leading CPY aktiv at Tacen, Comrades Tito and Kardelj wrote about this in several articles for the CPY organ, PROLETER, thus directing the work of the party cadres. They clearly expressed the stances of the Central Committee on the kind of communist vanguard needed by the working class and on the qualities required from a communist, which vitally influenced the building of the CPY. Several articles were also carried in newspapers that were published legally.

I will quote some of Tito's stances because I think they are still of great value today.

"Our reorganization," Tito wrote then, "should be understood to mean that we need to pass from small isolated cells to larger party units rooted in the masses. One factory--one party cell. One mass organization--one party cell. However, this cell should be well anchored and firmly linked with the organization concerned and in which its members will work as the most conscious and resolute part of this organization, giving encouragement to others by their example and gaining confidence in the environment in which they work by their devoted efforts. By adopting a sectarian manner of work, the party unit would only separate itself from the rest of the masses and lose the confidence of those around it.... A party unit that is capable of merging with the masses can develop its work to the maximum without the enemy being able to harm it."

Examining the work of party forums, Comrade Tito also pointed out the need to provide for greater independence, initiative, control over work and discipline while firmly rejecting the tendency to command: "This is certainly wrong and harmful and it must stop." However, he was also against rotten liberalism, opportunism and a relaxation of discipline: "It is clear that we are in favor of the greatest possible independence and initiative, but only as long as it is in keeping with the party line. As soon as there is a departure from this line, the forums must intervene--first by patient persuasion, and if this does not work, then by removing such people from work or functions."

The new Central Committee also worked in this direction. Not only did the CPY as a whole become more independent, but this was also true of its parts; that is, the national party organizations. Thus the CPY Central Committee became, in fact, a place for reaching agreements and the joint adoption of decisions. Thus the new leadership introduced into the party's entire work the strong democratic practice that has remained a very important achievement and an essential characteristic of our revolutionary movement.

The CPY Central Committee also set as a primary task the numerical strengthening of the party ranks. In the summer of 1939 Comrade Tito warned: "There is a whole series of large industrial places without party organizations, although the conditions for these are very good. The recruitment of new members is being generally neglected. We have a large number of nonparty communists who are active, disciplined and devoted, and who deserve to be admitted to the party. This especially applies to the workers. The numerical strength of the party is not in proportion to its influence on the masses. This situation is due to the fact that comrades have neglected this important work and dealt more with political and other questions, forgetting that the strength of the party also lies in the number of its members."

The new Central Committee paid great attention to the building of party cadres. After the session in Bohinj, and while he stayed at Podsreda in April 1939, Tito wrote an article entitled "Caring for Cadres," which was published in the May issue of the CPY organ PROLETAR. In this article Tito emphasized that cadres represented the most valuable capital possessed by the Communist Party: "In order for the Communist Party to be able to carry out the mission entrusted to it by history, the role of the vanguard of the working class in the struggle for its rights, in the struggle for its rights, in the struggle for a better and happier future for all oppressed persons, in the struggle for the progress of mankind, and so on, it must above all devote the greatest attention to its cadres...." He demanded that a big change be made in the education and building of party cadres. In this connection, he emphasized the following strong points which a communist should have: Irreproachability in his personal life, contact with the masses, communist modesty and discipline.

Tito especially emphasized the need to study Marxist-Leninist doctrine: "The success of the struggle of the working class will depend on how the communists adopt Marxist-Leninist theory."

"This study should never stop, it can never be stopped. In daily battles, the communists are constantly learning and arming themselves with new experiences on the basis of which they determine their tactics in keeping with the existing results of Marxist-Leninist theory. Only by this two-tiered method of learning--the classics of Marxist-Leninist theory and from the popular masses--will it be possible to transform party members not only into people who are willing to struggle but who know how to struggle successfully."

It was at this time that the CPY Central Committee strengthened its ties with the party organizations functioning among the Yugoslav economic emigration in Canada, the United States, Latin America, Belgium, France and other countries. The authority and influence of the party in spreading a popular front, an antifascist movement were strengthened everywhere among Yugoslav emigrants, just as they were in the country itself. Our workers also gave considerable financial aid to the party's work in the country. Such activity on the part of the party had a critical role in the orientation and activity of the Yugoslav economic emigration during the Second World War, when it proffered full political and material assistance to the liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The CPY's correct attitude toward young people had a positive effect on the work and strengthening of the SKOJ. Two months after the June conference of the CPY in Tacen, the fifth national conference of the SKOJ was held on 6 August 1939 near Kamnik on Velika Planina. At this conference Edvard Kardelj, as the representative of the CPY Central Committee, delivered the first report on the foreign and domestic situation, and Ivo Lola Ribar delivered a report on the activity of the SKOJ. The conference determined that after a certain amount of vacillation the SKOJ had successfully re-organized its ranks and had grown into a revolutionary organization that had a growing influence on the working, rural, secondary school and student youth in all areas of the country. The SKOJ took an active part in all of the more important political events and actions of the party, and particularly in actions for the defense of the country's independence against the fascist danger. All this influenced the rapid expansion of its ranks by thousands of new members. In 1939 the SKOJ already had 9,000 members.

Less than 18 months later, in October 1940, the 5th national conference of the CPY was held in Zagreb; a conference which was as important as a congress as reflected by the number of delegates taking part, by the ideological and political content of the work and by the decisions made. The conference stated that the CPY was consolidated, that it had been strengthened both ideologically and organizationally, and that the communists had gained the trust of the popular masses. By that time the CPY already had 6,500 members and the SKOJ had 12,000. This number continued to grow month by month. The conference elected a new CPY Central Committee headed by Comrade Tito, secretary general of the party.

The 5th national conference was the most important party gathering and event in the 20-year development of the CPY. Both the conference itself and the national provincial conferences which preceded it showed that the CPY had grown into an ideopolitically mature revolutionary organization firmly linked with the working class and the popular masses, and that its membership was distinguished by a high degree of consciousness, responsibility and devotion to the interests of its working class and its nations and nationalities. The general political line established at the fifth national conference guaranteed that Yugoslav communists would be in the right place during the events to come; that is, that they would be a truly leading part of the broad revolutionary movement and the democratic front of the popular masses, and that they would carry out all the political and organization preparations for their continued operation in conditions of war.

In those most critical days for our people, when the fascist boot occupied the country in 1941, Yugoslav communists did not hesitate for a moment, but, as revolutionaries worthy of that name and as true patriots, they raised high and honorably their red proletarian banner and their national flags and led the working masses of the towns and villages to the victorious national liberation war and the socialist revolution. The 12,000 members of the CPY and the 50,000 members of the SKOJ--which is how many of them there were at the beginning of the uprising--showed themselves ready for armed struggle--conscious, fearless and capable of mobilizing and leading the popular masses in the uprising. Many, many thousands of workers, peasants, intellectuals, women and young people marched into the struggle. The depth of the CPY political orientation brought forth rich fruit.

The communists of Yugoslavia honorably fulfilled their obligations to their working class, nations and nationalities and to all freedom-loving mankind. Some 50,000 members of the party and over 100,000 members of the SKOJ died in the national liberation war. Three-quarters of the prewar cadres of the CPY, whom the CPY had educated in the difficult illegal struggle, gave their lives in the course of the liberation war. The communists served as a model by their heroism in all battles. In the battle on the River Sutjeska alone--one of the most difficult and most glorious chapters of our struggle--7,356 men and officers of the national liberation forces of Yugoslavia lost their lives, among whom were 3,000 members of the party and the SKOJ. Over 1,000 of them were wounded, and among these was the supreme commander himself, Comrade Tito, secretary general of the CPY. Tomaz Godec, a worker and communist, also gave his life: It was in his house in Bohinjska Bistrica that the meeting of the CPY Central Committee was held in March 1939. The fascists killed him in Mauthausen in 1942.

The members of the CPY leadership showed themselves to be true revolutionaries. Fourteen members and candidate members of the CPY Central Committee died in the national liberation war: Rade Koncar, Josip Kras, Ivan Milutinovic, Marko Oreskovic, Pavle Pap, Ivo Lola Ribar, Kosta Stamenkovic, Milos Zidansek, Zarko Zrenjanin, Franc Salamon, Milos Matijevic, Orce Nikolov, Tone Tomsic and Boro Vukmirovic. Of the 38 members and candidate members of the CPY Central Committee who were elected at the 5th national conference, 31 were proclaimed people's heroes. On the other hand, of the aforementioned members of the leadership, only one member departed from the movement at the beginning of the uprising because of clashes with the party line--Metodija Satorov-Sarlo. During the war no one left the movement, and in the postwar period four did so: Bozo Ljumovic, Sreten Zujovic, Milovan Djilas and Aleksandar Rankovic.

Although a great many communists died in the course of the war, the CPY constantly rejuvenated itself with new forces, and by the time of the country's liberation it had 141,066 members. The SKOJ came out of the war with about 150,000 members.

Comrades, the results which have been achieved during the past 40 years have a truly epochal significance. The social content, the historic meaning and the direction in which our society has been transformed speak best of the truly revolutionary and creative energy of the Yugoslav communists and the working masses with Tito at their head. This is the permanent source of inspiration for all fighters of our revolution in making further efforts for the development of socialist self-management and for the realization of the great goals of the liberation of labor, of the working class and of man.

This is indeed the essence of our views, of our feelings and of our attitude today in this the jubilee year of the LCY toward those past victorious stages of our revolution. Our revolution is still not complete. The struggle for socialist self-management represents a whole revolutionary epoch filled with incessant struggles in which the communists of Yugoslavia must be at the height of the historic tasks, just as they were in the preceding phases of our revolutionary development.

Our present-day struggle for social, material and cultural progress, for the democratic development of our society and the continuous expansion of the space of human freedom, for a freer and happier life of the peoples and nations, for a better and more just world, a world of peace and equality of countries--this struggle represents only one stage in the magnificent struggle for socialism.

The program orientation and the ultimate goal of the conscious activity of Yugoslav communists is to achieve by successful struggle those social realities in which classes and all traces of exploitation and oppression of man and peoples will disappear; in which man, as free creator, will face nature and, by discovering more and more the laws of nature, increasingly subjugate it to himself and to his free and purposeful activity; in which his own social relations will increasingly become his own free work, while objective forces which have so far been the masters of history will come under the control of the peoples; in which, as Engels said, "the people themselves, fully conscious, will create their own history," while "social causes which they will set in motion will on the whole and to a growing extent produce the consequences that the peoples want."

Today, our socialist society, our working class and our working people, led by the League of Communists and Comrade Tito, are marching in strength along the path leading to the realization of these great human ideals. The meaning of today's efforts by organized socialist forces lies in the fact that, as Comrade Kardelj said recently, "they create, under the possibilities of the given historical juncture, conditions in which man will be increasingly free in his personal expression and creation in order, on the basis of the social ownership of the means of production, to work and create freely for his happiness. This is self-management."

The LCY, the 1.75 million Yugoslav communists, will also face great and responsible tasks in the next period. The 11th Congress of the LCY clearly determined them. It is up to all of us to implement them consistently and even more boldly by encouraging the great creative strength of the millions of our working people who are free and conscious self-managers. We have all the conditions necessary to achieve this. The LCY enjoys great trust among the working people and the citizens of all our nations and nationalities. We shall continue to deserve this trust in the future only by working even more persistently and by even more successful ideopolitical and social action, as well as by even greater unity.

When future generations read the history of the LCY, they will be filled with pride--I am deeply convinced--for the great revolutionary work of our party, just as present generations are proud of the work of their predecessors, with the results of our historical struggle to build a new, socialist, self-managing and democratic society--a society of free people and equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia who are firmly linked in brotherhood.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC CONSULTATIONS WITH FINLAND--Helsinki, April 27 (TANJUG)--Regular Yugoslav-Finnish diplomatic-political consultations have been held here. The two countries' delegations were headed by Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic and Secretary General of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Touvinen. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0958 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD]